The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

VOL. 15—No 11. FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16. 1854. WHOLE No 1108

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE,—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, Third Story, opposite P. Kiser's.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten Lines for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertises by the year.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch on the most reasonable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE.

U. States Life Insurance Annuity & Trust Company of Philadelphia.

OFFICES—S. E. corner Third and Chesnut sts., Philad'a
5 Nassau steet, New York.
48 Camp street, New Orleans;
59 Second street, Baltimore;
18 Congress street, Boston,
30 Third Street, Cincinnati.

Assets liable for Losses, Jan 1, 1853,

$306,029,004.

The Cash System, the only safe, sound and sensible one for either a Company or its insured members, and a perseverance in rigid application of correct Life Insurance business, have resulted in the most eminent success of this Company.

CINCINNATI BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

John L. Vattier, President.
Richard Conkling, John W. Mossick,
S. B. W. McLean, I. P. Williams,
W. M. Cameron, Richard Bates,
James Mathews, Robert Cumnston,
A Taft, Robert Moore,
John Evans. Wilson Carey, Secetary.
S. D. BAYLESS,
Agent for Fort Wayne.

H. P. Ayres, M.D., Ex. Physician.
Aug. 27th, 1853. y—3

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.
Trinity Building, 111 Broadway.
Net accumulating Cash Funds, July 31st., 1853.
$2,193,802.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Co,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Capital and Surplus, over $100,000,

THE undersigned, Agent for the above two most successful and responsible Life Insurance Companies in the United States, is prepared to receive applications for Life Insurance.

Pamphlets containing rates of premium, and information on the subject of Life Insurance, may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

"It is no more the the moral duty of man to provide the daily bread for his family, while he lives, than it is to provide against their being left penniless in the event of his death."

JOSEPH K EDGERTON, *Agent.*
Fort Wayne, Sept. 12th, 1853. y10

Insurance Agency.

The subscriber having received the agency of the

Etna Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

IS prepared to issue policies on the most favorable terms.

This Company has a Capital Stock of $300,000, all paid in and well invested, and is one of the oldest and most responsible Comyanies in the Union.

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.
Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1851. y17

Protection

Fire & Marine Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital Stock, $300,000.

THE undersigned, Agent of this old and well known Company is fully authorised to insure Dwellings, Stores, Hotels, Warehouses, Mills, Manufactories, Barns, &c. Also, Household Furniture and Goods, Wares and Merchandise contained and stored therein, against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

Also, Dry Goods, Groceries, Manufactured Goods, Produce, Household Furniture, Live Stock, and every other description of Merchandise or Personal property, shipped or to be shipped per good steamboat, or boats, to or from points on the Western waters, or between Eastern cities, (via Lakes or other inland routes,) and any town in the Western country, against the hazards of

INLAND TRANSPORTATION,

Also shipments of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, per good vessel or vessels, between New Orleans and Eastern ports—between New Orleans and other Gulf ports—between all American ports and English or European ports or to any maritime ports whatsoever in the atlantic waters, against the

PERILS OF THE SEAS.

For terms of Insurance—also pamphlets containing further information, apply to

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.,
Agent Protection Insurance Company.
Fort Wayne, Jan. 16, 1850. y15

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

L. M. NINDE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
OFFICE—On the corner of Main & Calhoun streets. y26

W. S. HOAGLAND,

Attorney at Law,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Room No. 2, over Recorder's Office y7

ORR HOUGH, JR. WILLIAM G. JONES

HOUGH & JONES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
FORT WAYNE, IND.,

WILL attend to all Legal business entrusted to their care, and will give special attention to the collecting and securing of debts throughout the state.

REFERENCES.

Allen Hamilton, Fort Wayne.	Spofford, Tileston & Co. N.Y
J. W. Townley & Co. "	David Leavitt, "
Young & Waite, Maumee.	Taylor & Hogg, "
W. A. Otis & Co., Cleveland.	Halstead, Haines & Co. "
Hitchcock, Wilson & Wade, "	Halstead & Brokaw, "
W. B. Robbins, Cincinnati.	Edward Kellogg, Esq., "
Fox & French, "	Loring, Fisk & Co., Boston.
Minor, Andrews & Co. "	Stoddard & Lovering "
Coram, Tweed & Co., "	McDowell & Day, Philadelp.
Wilkeson & Co., Buffalo.	Wood & Abbot, "
Hayward & Noye, "	Bullitt & Fairthorne, "

J. L. WORDEN C. CASE.

WORDEN & CASE,

Attorneys at Law.
Office s.w. corner of Public Square, over Recr'e office
ng. 1st, 1853 FORT WAYNE. Ind.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
LAND & COLLECTION AGENT.
FORT WAYNE, IA,

WILL practice in the State and Federal Courts, and give special attention to *Land Agencies* and the *Securing and Collection of Debts* in any part of Indiana.

REFERENCES.

Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	New York.
Dibblee, Work & Moore,	
John Steward, Jr. & Co.	
Tweedy, Moulton & Plimpton,	
Robert Hyslop, Esq.	
Clark & Work.	
Stedman, Maynard & Co.	Cincinnati,
Wm. A. Brown & Co.	Boston.
Allen, Hamilton,	Fort Wayne.
Hugh McCulloch,	
W. W. Taylor,	

Office on Clinton st., opposite the Brick Church.
Jan. 1, '53. y—4

E. F. COLERICK. [1849.] W. H. WITHERS.

COLERICK & WITHERS, *Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, and General Land and Tax Agents*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will attend to the Collection and Securing of Debts, and Examination of Titles, &c. in Indiana.

*** Office,—Over B. Smith's Store, corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets.
Nov. 17, 1849. 20—y.

WM. W. CARSON, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of the 12th Judicial Circuit, Ind., and will also attend with promptness to any business entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Hon. David McDonald }	Professor of Law
" William T. Otto, }	Indiana University.
Samuel Hanna,	Fort Wayne.
Thos. Hamilton, "	
Allen Hamilton, "	
Samuel L. Rugg.	Decatur

*** Office—On Clinton Street, two doors north of the Bank. y38

F. P. RANDALL, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Master in Chancery*. Fort Wayne Indiana. Office on Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Brick Store.

R. BRAKENRIDGE, Jun., *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will attend to the Collection, Adjustment, or Securing of Debts, the payment of Taxes purchase and sale of lands, and examination of Titles in any part of Indiana.

REFERENCES

Messrs W. G. & G. W. Ewing,	Fort Wayne
" A. Hamilton,	"
" S. Hanna,	"
" Hugh McCulloch,	"
" Alfred Harrison,	Indianapolis
" Richard Suydam,	New York.
" W. Hyslop,	"
" Alex. Kevan,	"
" Jos Jamieson,	"
" J. D. & C. Jones	Cincinnati, Ohio

OFFICE—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, under the Sentinel office.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

Dr. C. S. Smith,

Fort Wayne.

Office on Calhoun street, recently occupied by Drs Sturgis and Woodworth, under the Sentinel office.
Fort Wayne, July 7th. y—1

T. P. McCullough, M. D.

Surgeon & Physician.
Office under the Odd Fellow's Hall.
Fort Wayne, June 16th, 1854. y6n.50

Drs. O. & Mary F. THOMAS.

OFFICE North-West Corner of Main and Calhoun Streets in Plumly Block, over Foellinger's Shoe Store, FORT WAYNE, IND. ti—41

Dr. ROGERS

Office on Corner Main and Calhoun streets Over R. Evans & Co's Store.
Fort Wayne, Sept 19, 1853. 1 6md21

C. E. Tupper, M. D.,

SURGEON & OCULIST.

OFFICE corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets, over G. Wilson's store, where he may be found day and night by those wishing his aid in Medicine or Surgery.

All diseases of the Eye treated by the most approved surgical practice.
Fort Wayne, July 1st. y32

HOMŒOPATHIST.

DR. BOWEN has removed his office one door south, and can now be found over Stapleford's store, ever ready and attentive, to the interests of his patients, to practice HOMŒOPATHY in its purity.

N. B. Books, Medicines, and Cases for sale. Residence at Wm. Bowen's, Barr Street. 37

Dr. Woodworth

HAS removed his Office to his house, on the corner of Clinton and Wayne streets, directly back of the 1st Presbyterian Church, where he may be found when not professionally engaged.
Fort Wayne, Feb. 25th, 1854. 34

DR. C. E. STURGIS, continues the practice of Medicine and Surgery at his office on Calhoun street. Those requiring his services will meet with prompt attention
Fort Wayne, August 6th, 1847. tfs

HOMŒOPATHY.

P. M. LEONARD, M.D., respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, as *Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon*. He may be found at the Office of Dr Brooks, on Calhoun Street, first building north of Canal Bridge at all times when not professionally engaged ply5

Books and Stationery.

C. L. HILL has received his Spring and Summer supply of Books and Stationery, and has now on hand the *best stock* ever offered for sale in this market. It consists of

SCHOOL BOOKS

of every description used in this vicinity, and offers them at Wholesale or Retail. Country merchants will do as well to buy of him as to go East.

LAW BOOKS.—He keeps a general assortment of Standard Law Books, and has facilities for obtaining anything in this line that may be wanted.

MEDICAL BOOKS.—Every thing in the medical line of a standard character can be had at Hill's Book Store.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.—A full supply of all standards works, together with all the standard poets, are kept constantly on hand, and new miscellaneous books are received as soon as published.

PAPER.

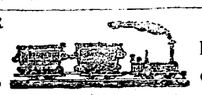
French, English and American Cap and Letter Paper, worth from one dollar and fifty cents to five dollars per ream. Bill paper, Wrapping paper, Printing and Hardware Paper, he has always for sale.

Fancy Articles.

He has also just received a large lot of fancy articles, such as fine Rosewood and Mahogany writing desks, Portfolios, Card Cases, Ladies' Portmonaies an Gents' Traveling Cases, together with the most beautiful articles of all, which the Ladies are requested to take particular notice of, viz:—a splendid lot of Ladies' Cabas of the latest and most fashionable style.

PAPER HANGINGS.

He keeps the best stock of Paper Hangings, Window Shades and Fire Board prints in the place.
May 12 h.

CLEAR THE  Bulgine's
Track. Coming

Boston Shoe Store.

F. S. AVALINE,

No. 125 Columbia Street, (over R. W. Taylor's Store), east of Hill & Robison's, Fort Wayne,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has bought out Messrs. Anderson & Co, and is now receiving a large and new assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

including all sorts, sizes, and qualities; warranted to be of the best workmanship, and got up in the latest and neatest styles.

THE LADIES will find every variety of Polkas Gaiters, Buskins, Excelsiors, Jenny Linds, Ties, Slips, &c., &c. Also, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR in great variety.

FOR GENTLEMEN, besides Eastern work, he has a large assortment of Home-Made Calf and Kip Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Brogans, Brogans, &c. In short the schock is complete in every respect, and will be sold CHEAPER than ever before in Fort Wayne!

This is no idle boast, but the plain fact, as will be demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who will favor him with a call. The way this can be done is, simply, that they have been bought for Cash, and will be sold for the same exclusively, whereby the risk and loss of a credit business being obviated, buyers will only have to pay for their own Shoes, and not be taxed in addition a heavy per centage to shoe their neighbors.

Leather, Bindings, Findings, &c.

A heavy stock of Sole and Upper Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, Linings, Bindings, Findings, &c., are also offered at below former prices.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.
Fort Wayne, March 4, 1854. y34

POETRY.

TIMELY VERSES.

Heaven help us all these terrific days!
The burning sun upon the earth is pelting.
With its directors, fiercest, hottest rays,
And everything is melting!

Fate men infatuate, fan the stagnant air,
I rash essay, to cool their inward glowing,
While with each stroke, in dolorous despair,
They feel the fever glowing!

The lean and lathy find a fate as hard,
For, all-a-dry, they burn like any tinder,
Beneath the solar blaze till, withered quarred,
And crisped away to cinder!

E'en stoics now are in the melting mood,
And vestal cheeks are most unseemingly florid!
The very zone that girts the frigid prude,
Is now intensely torrid!

The cows lie lolling in the deepest shade;
The pigs are all a-wallow in the gutters;
And not a household creature, cat or aid,
But querulous y mutters!

"Tis dreadful, dreadful hot," exclaims each one
Unto his sweating sweltering, toasting neighbor;
Then mops his brow and sighs, as he had done
A quite Herculean labor!

And friends, who pass each in the town,
Say no good morrows when they come together,
But only mutter, with a dismal frown,
"What horrid, horrid weather!"

Fair of the Allen County Agricultural Society.

To be held on Monday & Tuesday, Sept. 25 & 26.

Some mistakes and omissions having occurred in the list of premiums, published by us some weeks ago, we republish it this week, as corrected by the Executive committee.

List of Premiums.

HORSES.

Best stallion for draught,	$5 00
Second best, do.	3 00
Third best, do.	Diploma.
Best stallion for all work,	5 00
Second best, do.	3 00
Third best, do.	Diploma.
Best brood mare,	3 00 Trans. S. S.
Second best, do.	Diploma.
Best mare and colt,	3 00
Second best, do.	Diploma.
Best three year old colt,	3 00
Best two year old, do.	2 00 Trans. S. S.
Best one year old, do.	2 00
Best sucking, do.	1 00 Trans, S. S.
Best span of matched horses,	5 00
Best span of work horses,	5 00
Second best, do.	Diploma.
Best buggy horse,	3 00
Second best, do.	Diploma.
Best saddle horse,	3,00
Second best do.	Diploma.

Awarding Committee.—Charles Lewis, of Huntington Co. J. H. Klinger, Christopher Shultz, Lewis Young, Richard Beck, John McQuisten, Benjamin Ruffner, Orange Angel.

Thorough bred Cattle.

Best bull three years old or over,	5 00
Second best of the same,	Diploma Trans. S.S.
Best bull two years old,	4 00
Second best of the same	Diploma Trans.S.S.
Best bull one year old,	3 00
Second best of the same	Diploma Trans.S.S.
Best calf,	2 00
Second best of the same,	Diploma Trans.S.S.
Best cow and calf,	3 00
Second best of the same,	Diploma. Trans S S.
Best two year old heifer,	3 00
Second best of the same,	Diploma Trans. S.S.

Graded Cattle.

Best bull three years old or over,	3 00
Second best of the same	Diploma.
Best two year old bull,	2 00
Second best of the same,	Diploma. Trans.S.S.
Best bull calf,	1 00
Second best bull calf,	Diploma.
Best milk cow,	3 00
Second best of the same,	Diploma.
Best heifer two years old,	1 00 Trans. S. S.
Second best of the same,	Diploma.
Best yoke of working oxen,	5 00
Second best of the same,	1 00 Trans. S. S.
Best yoke of three year old steers,	1 00

Awarding Committee.—John P. Shoaff, Joseph Silvers, Robert Work, David Reed, Wm. Holmes, Noah Clem.

Fine Wool Sheep.

Best buck of any age,	3 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Five best ewes of any age,	4 00
Five second best of the same,	Diploma.
Five best lambs,	2 00
Five second best of the same,	Diploma.

Common Sheep.

Best buck,	1 00 Trans. S. S.
Second best buck,	Diploma
Five best ewes,	1 00
Second best of the same,	Diploma. Trans. S. S.

Awarding Committee.—David Litchfield, Whitley Co., James Craig, Lewis Wolfe, Jacob Cary, F. D. Lasselle.

Farm Implements.

Best two horse wagon,	3 00
Second best do.	Diploma.
Best farming mill,	3 00
" two horse plow,	3 00
Second best Plow,	2 00
Best Shovel do.	1 00
" Cultivator	2 00
" Thrasher and Separator	5 00
" do. two horse power	3 00
" Corn sheller,	1 00
" Horse rake,	1 00
Best Grain cradle,	1 00
" Straw cutter,	1 00
" Ox Yoke,	Trans. S. S
" Churn,	1 00
" Cider mill	1 00
" Cheese press,	1 00
" Washing machine,	Diploma.
" Best Bee Hive	Trans. S. S.
" Six hand rakes,	Diploma.

All the above named articles to be manufactured by the exhibitors

Awarding Committee.—Nelson McLane, Christian Parker, Emanuel Rudisill, John T. Browning, Francis Sweet, Gideon Burgess.

Miscellaneous and Manufactured Articles.

Best silk bonnet,	2 00
" landscape painting in oil,	2 00
" " in water,	2 00
" specimen of painting,	2 00
" " penmanship,	1 00
" " dentistry,	2 00
" " daguerreotype	2 00
" " leather-work,	3 00
" " dressing bureau,	2 00
" " sofa,	2 00
" " bedstead,	2 00
" " centre-table,	2 00
" " dining table,	2 00
" " rocking chair,	1 00
" " set of parlor chairs,	2 00
" " pannel door,	$1 & Diploma.
" " cooking stove,	D. & 2 00
" " parlor stove,	D. & 2 00
" " tin ware,	Dip. & 1 00
" " wash tub,	Diploma.
" " splint basket,	Diploma.
" " willow basket	D. & 1 00
" " lamp mats,	1 00
" " infant's dress,	1 00
" " gent's shirt,	1 00
" " 10yds woolen cloth, dom. manufacture,	4 00
" " 10 yards wool flannel, do,	3 00
" " 5 yards wool flannel, do.,	2 00
" " 10 yards wool carpet, do,	3 00
" " 10 yards rag carpet, do.,	2 00
" " bbl flour,	T.S.S.D. & 1 00
" " pair woolen blankets,	2 00
" " knit wool stockings,	Dip.
" " " socks,	Diploma.
" " " mittens,	Diploma.
" " 2 lb. woolen yarn,	1 00
" " quilt,	2 00
Second best specimen of quilt,	1 00
Best side of harness leather,	2 00
" " upper "	2 00
" kip skin	2 00
" three calf skins	Trans. S. S.

All the above named articles to be the workmanship of the exhibitors.

Awarding Committee.—Hugh McCulloch, Henry Williams, A. S. Julian, L. F. Kirk, Mrs. F. H. Tyler, Mrs. G. L. Lith, Mrs. Sarah Hanna, Mrs. Sam'l Edsall, Mrs. I. D. G. Nelson.

Dairy Products.

Best sample of Butter not less than ten pounds	1 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best sample of cheese not less than twenty-five pounds,	1 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best specimen soft Soap	1 00
" " hard "	1 00
" " Honey not less than twenty-five pounds,	1 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best loaf bread,	1 00

Awarding Committee.—George Little, J. McTaggart, George Ballard.

Harness.

Best two horse carriage Harness	4 00
Second best of the same	Diploma.
Best Buggy Harness.	3 00
Second best of the same	Diploma.
Best two horse harness for common use	3 00
Second best of the same	Diploma.
Best gentleman's saddle.	2 00
Second best do.,	Diploma.

Awarding Committee.—Robert Townley, E. H. Daniels, Solomon Bayless.

Boots and Shoes.

Best pair of Calf Boots	2 00
Second best of the same	Diploma.
Best pair Cowhide Boots	2 00
Second best do.	Diploma.
Best pair Lady's Boots.	1 00
Second best do.	Diploma.

Awarding Committee.—T. P. Anderson, Joel Forbush, H. C. Grey.

Grain.

Best five acres of Wheat	4 00
Second best do.	Diploma.
Best one acre do.	2 00
Second best do.	Diploma.
Best five acres of Corn.	4 00
Second best do.	Diploma.
Best one acre of corn	4 00
Second best do	Diploma.
Best five acres of oats	2 00
Second best do.	Diploma.
Best five acres of Barley	4 00
Second best do.	Diploma.
Best one acre of Peas	2 00
Second best do.	Diploma.
Best quarter acre Beans	2 00
Second best do.	Diploma.

Awarding Committee.—Asa Fairfield, Andrew Metzgar, Martin Bell, Jesse Coles, Schuyler Wheeler.

Root Crops.

Best half an acre of Potatoes	3 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best one sixteenth of an acre Beets	2 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best one sixteenth of an acre Carrots	2 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best sixteenth of an acre Ruta Baga	2 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best sixteenth of an acre Turnips	2 00
Second best do	Diploma

Awarding Committee.—M. W. Huxford, Conrad Jansen, Henry Bolton, Wilkes Jillet.

Fruits.

Best display of apples fifteen varieties,	5 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best ten varieties apples,	Trans. S S 3 00
Second best of the same,	Diploma
Best five varieties apples	Trans. S S. 2 00
Best ten varieties Pears	4 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best five varieties of Pears not less than four each	1 00
Best display of Pears	3 00
Best dozen Quinces	2 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best five varieties Plums not less than four each	1 00
Second best of same	Diploma
Best display of Plums	1 00
Best display Catawba Grapes	1 00
Second Best do. do	Diploma
Best display Isabella do	1 00
Second best do. do	Diploma

All the varieties of Fruits to be entitled to a Premium must be correctly named and labeled according to names given in the works of Downing and Thomas.

Awarding Committee.—I. D. G. Nelson, William Rockhill, William Miller, Horace Taylor, Samuel Hanna, Wm Hamilton, Joseph Gill, D. H. Colerick.

Garden Vegetables & Root Crops.

Largest and best variety of garden vegetables	1 00
Best display of Tomatoes	1 00
Second best	Diploma
Best display of Egg plant	1 00
Second best	Diploma
Best display of Pepper,	1 00
Second best	Diploma
Best display Cabbage,	1 00
Second best	Diploma
Best Watermelons	Diploma
Best Muskmelons	Diploma
Best Squashes	Diploma
Best specimen Potatoes	1 00
" " Beets	Diploma
" " Rutabaga	Diploma
" " Mangel Wurtzel	1 00
" " Carrots	1 00

Poultry.

Best pair Cochin China fowls	1 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best pair Shanghai do	1 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best pair Brama Pootra do	1 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best pair Dorking do	1 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best pair of Polish do	1 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best pair of Turkies	1 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best pair Geese	1 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best pair of Ducks	1 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best display of fowls	1 00
Second best do	Diploma

Awarding Committee.—E. F. Colerick, Geo B. Gloyd, C. McCormick, Chas. E. Sturgis, J. C. Bowser.

Flowers.

Best display of Flowers	3 00 & Diploma
Second best do	2 00
Best display of Roses	2 00 & Diploma
Second best do	1 00
Best display of Dahlias not less than twenty varieties	2 00 & Diploma
Best display of Dahlias not less than ten varieties	1 00
Second best display of Dahlias not less than twenty varieties	Diploma
Second best display of Dahlias not less than ten varieties	Diploma
Best display of Verbena not less than twenty varieties	2 00 & Diploma
Second best of the same	1 00
Best display of Verbena less than twenty varieties	1 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best display of Petunia	Diploma
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best display of Asters	Diploma
Best display green house plants	Diploma
Best Bouquet	1 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best Floral ornament	$1 & Diploma
Second best do	Diploma

Awarding Committee. — Mrs. F. P. Randall, Mrs. R. W. Taylor, Mrs J. G. Maier, Mrs. M. W. Hubbell, Mrs. J. L. Williams, Mrs. T. K. Brackenridge Mrs. R. E. Fleming.

Swine.

Best Boar of any age	2 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best one year old do	2 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best lot of Hogs not less than five	2 00
Second best of the same	Diploma

Awarding Committee.—Nathan Coleman Isaac Klinger, Nathaniel Webb, W. S. Archer, Joseph Gill.

Discretionary Committee. Dr. E. Pierce, Allen Hamilton, R. E. Fleming, B. W. Oakley Thos. W. Swinney.

The Know-Nothing Conpirators in favor of a Nullification of the Constitution.

We have often quoted that provision of the Constitution of the United States which expressly forbids the existing of a religious test for office, but in connection with it there is a point to which we desire to call attention.

The Know Nothings, it is well known, in defiance of the fundamental law of the land, have made it an essential item in the creed of their corrupt and infamous association, to prescribe all those who profess the Catholic faith from holding any position of honor or emolument in the gift of the people, thereby making a practical and odious religious test. In this they are guilty of a nullification of the Constitution, and deserve the punishment which ought to be inflicted upon those who place themselves in that position.

As long as that section exists in the Constitution, every citizen is morally bound, and should be made to obey it.—We take the ground that *before* any political organization has a right to say that it will make a religious test for office, it must *first repeal* the provision of the Constitution that forbids it. While that glorious instrument stands unimpaired in its original purity, undetached by bigotry or fanaticism, no such policy as is pursued by the Buntlinities can be sustained. Their attitude is that of men who openly upon and defy an express provision of the Constitution. Every member is as much of a nullifier as those were in South Carolina who resisted the revenue laws of the United States under General Jackson, and even more so, for the Constitution is entitled to more respect than any statute made in pursuance of it. If the most solemn provisions of our fundamental law can be disregarded and treated as a dead letter, without being repealed, then our Constitutions is a sheer mockery, and it is not worth the paper upon which it is printed. If the Know-Nothing conspirators are allowed to make a religious test when the Constitution says they shall not, but little value will be attached hereafter to those pirovisions in it which have been supposed to be our best guarantees for the preservation of civil and religious liberty.

The Buntlinites cannot *lawfully* proscribe any religious denomination from the political rights which it has in common with others, while the Constitution remains as it is. Every Know Nothing who has ever sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and is now a member of the conspirator's lodges, we do not hesitate to say, has committed perjury. In the first instance he is bound by a solemn oath not to make a religious test as a qualification for office, while in the second he swears that he will *do so*. The Buntline association, in every aspect in which they can be viewed, are most theroghly and completely antagonistical to all the obligations of good citizenship, as well as American liberty.

Nothing is more certain than that they will be short-lived, and that those supposed to be connected with them will be put under the ban of popular condemnation.—*Cin. Enp.*

A Pic-Nic Surrounded by Fire.

Last week, on Friday, a gay and thoughtless party of males and females, some thirty in number, provided themselves with pails and baskets of all capacities, cigars, ginger pop, and luncheon, and jumping into a railroad car, rode to a station on the Albany and Boston railroad that was in the immediate vicinity of one of the tallest of the Berkshire range of mountains. This hill was said to be covered with countless bushels of blackberries, all *"dead ripe."* and all of the high bush variety, which are the largest and the sweetest.

They left the station in high spirits, and in a few minutes were buried in a wilderness of that fine and beautiful fruit that they went out to seek.

An hour of persevering picking resulted in filling every vessel they had carried with them; and, as they gathered at the spot appointed for lunching—a secluded nook in a place covered with verdure, watered by a little brook of pure cold water, and surrounded on all sides but one by beetling cliffs—they found themselves fatigued, woefully lacerated by the "prickers" and thorns, their dresses torn badly, and hands and faces deeply dyed with blackberry juice, but with keen appetites and palls and baskets all heaped up and running over with fine ripe fruit.

Down they sat and devoured their ample lunch, lighted their cigars, drank their pop, and indulged two or three hours in songs, tales, dances and pastimes.

It was known to them when they first started for the mountain that a portion of it was on fire, but of the conflagration they though nothing, being entirely absorbed in their picking and amusements. But the smoke grew dense, the air became hot and stifling, the winds were up, and the fall of an immense burning cinder into their very midst, roused the thoughtless party to a realizing idea of what was in progress above and around them. Looking up, judge of their consternation when they saw themselves almost begirt by a tremendous conflagration, which had spread with nearly the speed of the wind that fanned the flames, and urged forward the destructi! Their only way of escape was through the narrow gorge down which the little brook plunged, and the flames were rapidly approaching both sides of even that chance for exit.

Not a moment was to be lost! All rushed instinctively for the narrow opening before them, leaving behind them more than half of the barries they had picked. But they found the little brook could run where they could not, and that precipices, underbrush, no path, and the stifling smoke that blew hot in their faces and blinded their eyes, rendered their progress slow. And it was slow. The ladies had to be helped at every step almost. Overhead and nearly all around was a wold of fire. Before them was just a narrow way of escape *yet*, and *that* might at any moment be crossed, and they completely surrounded by a belt of fire!

Eagerly they pressed forward, the stoutest leading the way, and all encouraging each other as well as they could.

The air grew thicker and darker. The heat was dreadful. Sparks and cinders fell like rain around them. Their clothing was repeatedly on fire. The roar and crackle of the flames were almost deafening, and occasionally the fall of a burning tree crashed upon their ears and added to their terrors.

At last, when some were growing too weak to go further, two had fainted and had to be carried, and their condition was momentarily becoming more and more desperate and hopeless, suddenly the wind chopped around and blew a fierce blast up the narrow ravine the party were traveling! All were instantly invigorated, relieved of the smoke in front, and heartily encouraged. With a shout they pressed forward again, and in about fifteen minutes succeeded in gaining a point beyond immediate danger, and in an hour more were on their way home in the railway car.

Their escape was a narrow one indeed. Not half an hour has elapsed after their escape ere the trees and brush of the ravine were in a blaze, and their trysting place was lost in a deluge of fire.

One of the rescued party told us the story of his adventure with the rest, and fairly shuddered when he came to what he termed the "tightest spot," where there was "a smart chance for a barbecue of Becket-folks."—*Albany Express, Aug. 31.*

Thomas Jefferson on Know Nothingism.

One of the articles of the Know-Nothing creed is "Repeal of Naturalization Laws," and the prohibition of the right of suffrage to those who happen to have been born in another land. We find in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of the 29th, an extract from one of Thomas Jefferson's messages. As many of those who belong to the Buntline association, claim to be Democrats, the *Enquirer* very properly remarks:

"It may safely be assumed that those who differ with Thomas Jefferson upon an important question of political economy or governmental policy are unworthy of the appellation of Democrat. The writings of the sage of Monticello constite a well of political truth at which all Democrats have long drank. We wish now to call the attention of the pub to the views entertained by Thomas Jefferson upon the subject of the naturalization laws, as expressed in his annual message to Congress in 1801.

"The Federalists, or Whigs as they call themselves now under Adams in 1798, had repealed the naturalization enactments of Washington's administration, which conferred upon foreigners the right of suffrage in five years, and had substituted in its stead fourteen years. When the Democrats came in power under Mr. Jefferson, that Chief Magistrate expressed himself upon the occasion above referred to, as follows:

I cannot omit recommending a revisal of the laws on the subject of naturalization.—*Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it, and controls a policy pursued from their first settlement by many of these States, and still believed of consequence to their posterity. and shall we refuse the unhappy fugitives from distress that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land?—Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe?* The Constitution, indeed, has wisely provided that, for admission to certain offices of important trust, a residence shall be required sufficient to levelope character and design. *But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to every one manifesting a bona fiide purpose of embarking his life and fortune permanently with us?—State Sentinel.*

Will the Know Nothing Democrats, if there be any in this city and county, at the next meeting of the "Den," look around them and see who are his companions in the un-American business of stabing Democracy in the dark? He will find whigs—whigs—whigs—those whom he has fought and beaten time and again at the polls, and who are winding the toils about them now, under a false pretense, to claim for the old, whig party a triumph in October—at least a defeat of the Democracy. Trust not the pretense, look to the men, and you may judge of the fruits you are to expect. Can a thorn tree bear olives? Do you expect grapes of thistles?—*Statesman.*

The Largest Lettuce on Record.—Mr. G. W. Seger, of Green Spings, California, writes to the California Farmer, of June 13, that he has a head of Lettuce of the curly head variety, which measures *six feet* in circumference, (two feet in diameter,) and that it is as closely packed as a drum head cabbage. What next from the golden State?

Right.—The token of recognition has finally been discovered by a close observer. When a KnowNothing wishes to recognize another, he closes one eye, makes an O with his thumb and finger, and places his nose throughout it—which being interpreted reads:

"Eye——nose——O."
"I——Know——Nothing."

Scoundrel Arrested.—The Rev. G. W. Adams, whose rascalities have been the subject of newspaper paragraphs for several months, was arrested the other day by a tavern keeper at Fulton Rock county. He is the rascal who obtained the $5,000 awarded to Mrs. E. G. Templeton as damages for the killing of her husband at the Norwalk tragedy. Adams introduced himself as a clergyman, tendering his services to procure the comoney for the wow, and having obtained it absconded with the amount.—Dem. Press.

Wives and Carpets.—In the selection of a carpet you should always preter one with small figures, because the two webs of which the fabrics consist are always more close interwoven than in carpeting where large figures are wrought. There is a great deal of true philosophy in this that will apply to matters widely different from the selection of carpets. A man commits a sad mistake who selects a wife that cuts too large a figure on the green carpet of life—in other words, makes much display. The attractions fate out—the web of life becomes worn and weak, and all the gay figures that seemed so charming at first disappear like Summer flowers in Autumn. Many a man has made flimsey linsey-woolsey of himself by striving to weave too large a figure, and finds himself by worn out, used up, an old carhet hanging on the fence,

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Supreme Judge, 4th District,
ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Posey County.
For Secretary of State,
NEHEMIAH HAYDEN, of Rush Country.
For Treasurer of State,
ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington Co.
For Auditor of State,
JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry County.
For Superintendent of Public Instructions,
WM. C. LARABEE, of Putnam County.
For Congress,
E. M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart Co.
Senate—Allen and Adams—
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Adams Co.
Prosecuting Attorney, 10th Circuit,
E. R. WILSON, of Wells Co.
Representative, Allen Co.,
W. S. HOAGLAND.
Sheriff—R McMULLEN.
Treasurer—O BIRD.
Co. Com'r, 2d District—Wm. T. DAILEY.

APOLEGETIC.—We have been confined to the house nearly the whole week with a severe attack of fever. Our foreman is sick in bed, and our d—l the same. We hope this will be taken as a valid excuse for the late appearance of our paper, and its meagre contents.

☞ Messrs CHAMBERLAIN and BRENTON, candidates for Congress, will address their fellow citizens at Huntertown, on Friday next, Sept. 22d at 1 o'clock P. M.; and on Saturday at the same hour at Fort Wayne.

I. D. G. NELSON is nominated as the democratic candidate for County Clerk. A most excellent selection.

☞ The weather is now quite cool and pleasant. We had hopes the change would prove beneficial to our amiable and afflicted friend of the Times. But his malady is so deeply seated, that we fear he is incurable. His last issue shows him to be as mad as ever, and haunted by the most gloomy forebodings. Poor fellow! we much fear he will have to leave us before long and remove to *Indianapolis* for the benefit of his health.

Proportion of Catholics and Protestants in the United States.

☞ The following is copied from the N. Y. Observer, an influential Presbyterian journal.—We particularly commend it to the careful perusal of certain venerable old ladies in pants, who are suffering such mortal agonies of fear that the whole country is about to be sold Archbishop Hughes and the Pope, and that nothing but the persecution and proscription of the much dreaded sect can save us from becoming a catholic country. With a protestant population of 12 to one as compared with catholics, and a native population nine times as large as the foreign, we think there can be but little danger of either our faith or our liberties being subverted. The old ladies aforesaid may retire to rest without any apprehension of waking up catholics, or finding the country under rule of the Pope, a Bonaparte, Queen Victoria, or any other "bloody furriner." Will friend Saunders give these comforting assurances to his much alarmed sisters in tribulation?

"Maryland, one of the oldest States in the Union, was settled by a colony of Papists who fled thither from England in 1633, on account of political disturbances which rendered their condition in the mother country uncomfortable. Florida was settled by Papists from Spain. The whole country west of the Mississippi, now embracing Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, extending north, belonged originally to the French, and was settled by them. The Jesuits were the first Europeans that trod those extensive regions. The whole of our Northern frontier, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Fond du Lac, has ever been exposed to the influence of Popery of Canada. The most of the towns and cities on that frontier were settled by Papists. The State of Texas, until its annexation to the United States, was closed again Protestant influence. The same was true of New Mexico and California previous to their conquest and their incorporation into the American domain. In addition to these advantages, the wonderful tide of emigration for the last fifty years from the Papal countries of Europe is to be remembered. Several millions of Irish Papists have come, and now German Papists, with equal if not with greater numbers, are pouring in upon us. In view of these facts, we cannot wonder that Protestant Christians are alarmed for the safety of our free institutions.

Yet there is no real occasion for alarm, as the following facts from the last United States Census will clearly show. In Maryland there are about 800 Protestant churches, and only 65 Papal.—Out of 152 churches in Florida there are only 5 Papal. In Louisiana there are 223 Protestant churches, and only 55 Papal. In Texas there are 164 churches, only 13 of which are Papal; and at the present time the Protestant is greatly the predominant influence in California. The census just published reveals the fact that in all the country the Papists have but 1,112 churches, accommodating 621,000 persons, which is not one-eleventh of the Methodist churches, scarcely one-eighth of the Baptists, and not one-fourth of the Presbyterians. The Protestant population of the United States is to the Catholic population as 12 to 1.

In addition to the figures given above, we would add one or two facts also from the census. The total number of foreign born persons in the country is 2,210,839, and the total Catholic church accommodation 667,823. The total native population is 17,737,578, and the Protestant church accommodation 13,567,002. It will thus be seen that there is not Catholic church accommodation for one-third of the foreigners in the United States, while there is Protestant church accommodation for over three-fourths of the native population. We think these facts shows beyond all question that a majority of the foreign population do not belong to the Catholic church, but are Protestants. In disfranchising foreigners, then, more Protestants will suffer than Catholics. Let the people examine this question for themselves, and reflect on the consequences of proscription of foreigners.

CHARLESTOM, Sept. 1st.

The N. O. Picayune contais details of Mexican news. An engagement had occurred between Count Raousset Boulbon and the Mexicans. The former were defeated, with loss of 46 killed, many wounded, and 200 prisoners. The French numbered 300, the Mexicans 400 men. The engagement lasted three hours. The Mexicans had 11 killed. Col. Mareno reports having encountered a body of 1,000 insurgents which he dispersed killing 37, and wounding 48, taking 50 prisoners.

Coming down a Peg.—The majority for Grimes the fusion candidate for Governor of Iowa, was at one time reported as high as 4,000. The latest advices give the whole vote of the State as follows: For Grimes, fusion, 10,738; for Bates, democrat, 9,954; Grimes's majority, 784—quite a falling off from 4,000.

The Democrats elect one of the two members of Congress, and a majority of the State ticket.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

From the State Sentinel.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

On Tuesday evening the people began to assemble in the city in anticipation of the Grand Rally of yesterday.

Hon S. A. DOUGLAS arrived in the train from Chicago at 6 o'clock, P. M. Tuesday, and took rooms at the Bates House. About 8 o'clock a large number of Democrats assembled in front of the Bates House, and after martial music, gave three cheers for Douglas. Maj. Morrison appeared on balcony and announced that Judge Douglas was somewhat fatigued from travel, and that if the audience would await until to-morrow he would address them. Judge Douglas then came forward, and thanked the audience for the reception they had given him, and stated that he regretted that he was so much fatigued from travel as to not be able to address them, at that time. But that, inasmuch, as he was announced to address the people on to-morrow on the great question now dividing the two great political parties, that of popular sovereignty, as contained in the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, he hoped that his friends would excuse him from making a speech on that occasion.

Yesterday was ushered in by the firing of 32 guns.

The first train which arrived was the extra train of the Central Railway, containing over three hundred persons, two hundred of which were from Old Wayne county. Then came the two trains from Terre Haute, Bellefontaine, Peru and Lawrenceburgh. The latter contained over one thousand persons from the counties bordering on the road; mostly, however, from Old Dearborn.

The delegations marched to the sound of music to the State House ground. Those who came on the Bellefontaine and Lawrenceburgh cars proceeded to the Bates House and gave three cheers of Judge DOUGLAS, who came out upon the balcony and thanked them for the compliment.—The crowd then proceeded to the grove.

THE SPEAKING.—Dr. E. NEWLAND, being called upon, opened the speaking with a few remarks, briefly recurring to the prospects of the success of the Democracy in the approaching contest. He was followed by O. B. TORPET, of the Sentinel, in a neat and eloquent, but brief speech. Maj. JOHN HENDRICKS was announced as President, and Messrs. John Milroy, of Hancock, B. Reynolds, of White, A. Humphreys, of Greene, T. J. Lee, of Bartholomew, and Gen. John L. Spann, of Jennings, as Vice Presidents.

Hon. J. D. BRIGHT was then introduced to the multitude, and made a fearless and eloquent speech in defence of Democratic principles, the Nebraska Bill, and in opposition to Abolitionism and Know Nothingism. He was repeatedly cheered and applauded during his very able effort.

Gen. JOE LANE, now of Oregon, but beloved by all Indiana, then came forward and delivered the best speech of his life. We saw many an old volunteer's eye sparkle when their old leader appealed to them to stand by the Democracy. He spoke for about an hour, and was often interrupted by cheers. At the conclusion of his, speech, three cheers were given for General Lane.

A recess was had for dinner.

At one o'clock an immense crowd assembled in the grove—not less than 15,000, all anxious to hear Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, Senator from Illinois, and originator of the Nebraska measure, and Ohio's young Senator, Hon GEO. E. PUGH.

After the audience had become quiet, Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was introduced by Hon. W. J. Brown, Editor of the Indiana State Sentinel and was received with prolonged and deafening cheers. He then proceeded to address the multitude.

He commenced by saying that he knew not that his voice would reach the extremities of the vast crowd assembled, but he hoped, if silence was maintained, they would be able to hear the most of his remarks. He said this was a proud day for Indiana—a glorious prospect now dawned upon her. He said at no place had he witnessed so much determination not to be overcome by the enemy. They were glade to accept the issue of the Nebraska act. Only two parties at present existed—the Democratic and Abolition, the latter being composed of all the disaffected elements combined, and who were endeavoring to rally against the Democratic party, by an attempt to mislead the public mind by mystifying the principles of the Nebraska act.

The first objection urged everywhere and on all occasions by the fusionists, was the charge that the object of the act is to legislate slavery into territory now free. Is it not so? [Cries of yes, yes.] He asked how do they attempt to sustain this charge? By refusing to publish the act in question and then asking the people to take their word for their own version. He declared that any action either to establish or abolish slavery would be a plain violation of the bill—[Cries of "it would."] The Democracy hold that they (the people of the territories) have the right to do as they please. [Cries of right, right.]

He proceeded to call their attention to one clause of the bill which no abolition paper over Jared to publish, viz: the 14th section of the act entitled an act to organize the territories of Kansas and Nebraska Mr. Douglas then read the section, as follows:

That the Constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principles of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereqy declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

[The reading of this portion of the bill was received with prolonged applause, and cries of 'that's right, that's the doctrine.']

He said, this section gave the lie to their assertions. He said, I will now say that if you hear ann fusionist say it does legislate slavery into territory now free, show him this section, and it will brand the assertion as false. Multitudes of sermons have been preached, which, from their character, he had been forced to believe their authors had never read this section, for he thought them, for the most part, honest. So you see, he said, that it is not the intent of this act to establish slavery, but leaves the people of the territories free to make such laws for their own government as they choose, subject, only, to the Constitution of the United States. He asked, have not the right to regulate their own institutions? If they have not, who has? Every opponent must take the ground that the people have no right to make their own laws in their own way. We claim our right to regulate our own affairs and our opponents with Congress to legislate for the territories. He asked, was this right, to make laws when the people had no voice? [Cries of No! No!] It is not Democratic doctrine, but the contrary is Democratic and it was a Democratic principle, older than the oldest man present; a Democratic principle which gave rise to the Declaration of Independence principle, in defense of which, the battles of the Revolution were fought; a Democratic, principle, upon which the Constitution of the country was based. Great Britain claimed the right to make laws for the colonies, without their consent, and our fathers rebelled against it—protesting against legislation without representation. This was insisted upon by the colonies prior to the Declaration of Independence, as the only condition upon which they would form a Union—that of the right to regulate their own local affairs, make their own local laws in their own way. Now, he asked, are you willing to deny this right? [Cries of No, No] He said you cannot oppose this bill without questioning this right. [We don't oppose it.]

The fusion party had abjured the old whig party; they denied the principles of the legislation of 1850, and their orators talked about the Nebraska bill legislating slavery into territory now free; but they never read the 14th section of this bill, which declares it to be the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State; but when it was read to them they would not hear it, but turned their backs, and stopped their ears, as it gave the lie to their assertions. They don't want you to understand that they are opposed to self-government, but when hard pressed, they admit that the principle is correct, but slavery is such a *moral wrong* that they can't trust the people to legislate upon it. Well, what shall we do? We have no other tribunal before which to bring this question but the people. In monarchial governments, where they deny the competency of the people to decide, they have a King, a Czar, or some ecclesiastical functionary, to decide for them. Our opponents say the old States are capable of self-government. If so, why not the new. He asked those before him where they came from? They would, no doubt, answer from Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and New England. Well, did those States send here all the ignorant and the vicious, and keep all the wise at home. Did you know any less when you got here than when you started? Would not you know as much in Nebraska as you knew here? [Cries of guess we would—we think so.] They say the more you know about a country, the less you know about its wants and interests, and the less you are qualified to act for yourselves. [A voice: "they must think we are Knothing-Nothings."]

Mr. D. said he thought all who had not read this bill and say this, are Know-Nothing; those who have read it and say it, are abolitionists, and falsifiers of the truth.—These forces, marshaled under the black flag of fanaticism, when hard pushed, admit the principle as correct, *but say you should not repeal the Missouri Compromise*—an arbitrary geographical line, guaranteeing slavery south of 36 deg. 30 min., as much as it excludes it north of that line. He asked: Are you in favor of re-establishing such a line? [Cries of no, no.] These abolitionists term it a barrier of freedom. The objection to the Missouri prohibition is that it is unsound in principle, and legalized slavery south as much as it prohibits it north. He was willing himself to extend the line to the Pacific, to avoid difficulties of a serious nature prior to the passage of the compromise measures of 1850. But who opposed it in 1848? He answered, the Anti-Nebraska men. This proposition was voted down in the House. The whole abolition press had denounced him then for his vete, and had his name enclosed in black lines, as the only exception in favor of adhering to the Missouri line. Then it was a crime to stand by it. In '48, these were three candidates for the Presidency in the field. Van Buren, and all who supported him, standing on the Buffalo platform, were pledged to repudiate it. There was not a man who stood on that platform, who regarded the Missouri restriction as a sacred compact They went for obliterating that line and establishing the Wilmot proviso.

They did not regard this, then, as a sacred compact but publicly declared it an agreement with hell. He begged pardon for the profanity but he used their own language. The Whigs run Zach. Taylor. Everywhere in the North the Whigs passed resolutions of similar import; to blot out the line. They then went for prohibiting slavery on both sides of the line, and how comes it they support it now, when they opposed it then? If it is bath faith now to repeal the Missouri Compromise, they are the originators of the repeal; and how is it they are so horror stricken. That great chief of Democracy, and our standard bearer Lewis Cass, in his Nicholson letter laid down as our platform the resolutions as adopted in the Baltimore Convention, which was to leave the people to legislate for themselves both sides of the line. Indeed all parties in '48 agreed, on all hands, that geographical lines were wrong and that Congress had no power to legislate on the subject of slavery; they all agreed to the repeal but did not agree what to substitute, some advocated the Wilmot Proviso, but the Democratic party declared it to be the true principle to allow the people to fix it for themselves.

The truth is, there was not a fraction of a party in '48 in favor of the Missouri restriction. What one man now, be asked, in this vast assemblage, is willing to restore this Compromise? If one, let him give his name. [Cries of "No—not one"—and cheers.] He asked, is there an abolitionist present who is willing to restore this line? Is there a Know-Nothing? If so, give us his name, for Aarnum wants him. Any one can make his fortune by exhibiting him at a monkey show.

There being none in favor of it in '48, and none in favor of restoring it now, how can it be wrong to oppose it. If such is the fact, what do you mean when you accuse us of a great moral wrong—preaching it seven days in the week? What do you mean? If it is wrong to repeal it, why not restore it? It has to be proscribed in the night; it won't do for daylight. It is only a doctrine gt for secret conclaves.

Having now, he thought, satisfied every man—but he thought they were all satisfied before—he never appealed to ladies—[there were quite a number present—Reporter]—as he takes it for granted that they are all in favor of that great fundamental principle of doing as they please— that the principles of the bill were right, he would ask, why not put it in practice!

As he had said before, they admit that the principle is right except in relation to slavery, but demur at that, as they think it a great moral wrong. Is it the moral wrong we have in our midst? Some of you think that the manufacture of liquor is a great moral wrong. Why not petition Congress to apply the principle of the Missouri Compromise to the liquor question? Why don't they get up a Geographical Compromise line to run between the North and South, to permit the use of liquor on one side, and prohibit it on the other? He said he was afraid if that should be the case, these Abolitionists would be in favor of making the prohibition of its manufacture to apply South instead of North of of the line. Congress never passed a criminal law for a Territory. It creates the legislative government for the Territories, add then allows them to fix the penalties, and to say what was a crime and what was not. He hoped Congress always would do so.

If they (the people of the Territorys) can legislate for all else, why not for niggers? They admit the ability to legislate for all other matters, but say they havn't sense enough to make laws for negroes. Does it require more intelligence for this than others matters? If they are not capable of making their own laws, they should not have a legislature at all. If they have this capacity, why appoint a guardian for them?

Abolitionists say our Congress is made up of drunken blackguards. If so, why will you trust it to legislate Nebraska? If they believe the calumnies against Congressmen, why are thy willing to turn the question over to them? The reason why, in his opinion, abolitionists hate Congress, was because the people would not send them there. They opposed popular sovereignty because they had forfeited the confidence of the people. The Democracy believe that this republic is founded on the principles of self-government. If evils grow up the people can remedy them. An appeal to them is never in vain. If the people can't be trusted, who can? They are the judges. The unholy alliance of factions are organized against this doctrine.

Having, he said, shown that the bill was right, he would proceed to give the reason for its introduction. The repudiation of the Missouri compromise, in '48, by all parties, gave birth to the compromise measures of 1850. Gen. Taylor dared not do what he promised, viz: to apply the Wilmot proviso to the territories, but on deavored to coax California, Utah and New Mexico into the Union as States, in order to dodge the Wilmot proviso Mormonism was good enogh enough for them then Every Whig and abolitionist in Indiana and Illinois, predicted that slavery would go in to California and New Mexico unless the Wilmot proviso was applied. But their predictions were not fulfilled.

He said he would not try to depict the scenes of 1850. All knew how the eyes of the nation were turned to the great Clay and Webster. Party ties were dissolved, and all good and true men consulted together as to the best way to settle this slavery question *forever*. It was so settled by the acts of 1850, and was so regarded; and the bills forming the territories of Utah and New Mexico contain an express provision guaranteeing a finality. The policy of a geographical line was abandoned and that of non-intervention substituted.

In 1852 the Democratic party affirmed, in Convention, the Compromise Measures of 1850, and nominated Franklin Pierce for President. The Whig party also affirmed the Compromise of 1850, and nominated General Scott. Both Conventions declared it as a final settlement. When the Whig Convention done this did they mean that we would never have any more new States or Territories.—They certainly did not. They meant that the act of 18 0 should be carried out, and in 1852, they and we were pledged to allow the people to do as they pleased. The Nebraska bill is a copy of the Compromise Measures of 1850, so far as slavery is concerned. Every Whig, who did not spit on the platform, and who voted, for Scott in 1852, stands pledged for the Nebraska bill, The Democrats are carrying out their pledge.

He wished Democrats and Whigs to look at this and see what this fusion party wants. This hue and cry is merely gotton up for political purposes, for organizing a great sectional party on the slavery question Do they expect to carry a single slave State? Are not their appeals constantly made to the North and to sectional prejudices,

He alluded to the warning given by the Father of his Country, to beware of sectional parties. He asked, are the people of Indiana prepared to cut every chord that binds them to the South. If this fusionism is to prevail; if this line is to be the mark, what is the Union worth? All the arguments used by them were sectional. They dare not cross the Ohio river and make the same appeals that they do here. A Democrat says nothing here that he would not say in Lexington, in Nashville, or New Orleans—in New York or Boston. We talk the same language in Vermont and in all other places. We speak only the truth, and that is applicable everywhere. What we say is based on the Constitution.—Fusion is all things to all men. [Cheers] Choose between. [A voice: we will.]

It did him good to hear the response of the Democrats of Indiana. The eyes of the nation are upon you. You find Democrats everywhere, coming up to the work with you. There can be no national party without this bill.—None of you, he said, will be able to find a person in two years who will acknowledge that he ever opposed this bill. If you want to see one then, you must catch him and *brand* him now, for then a special constable could not find one by even beating the bushes.

He said he had the same confidence that the people of Indiana would decide this question rightly, that he had in the ability of the people of territories to decide for self-government.

He wished, in conclusion, that his hearers would bear in mind that the tendency of this agitation was disunion—to creat a barrier between the North and the South. They think that if they can cut off the south they can put a fusion demagogue into the Presidential chair, and by this means get into office.

He thanked the people for their attention, and retired amid great and prolonged cheering. Three cheers were then proposed for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, which where given.

Hon GEORGE E. PUGH was next introduced and delivered an eloquent and telling address on the leading topics of the day. He closed by an appeal to the Democracy to stand by their flag!

G. S. CAMERON, Esq., of Chicago, was introduced by Gov. LANE, who explained how Judge DOUGLAS had been "*put down*," (as the Abolitionists termed it,) in Chicago, on Friday night last. All of the eight thousand who attended the meeting, save about a hundred and fifty heired bullies, were willing to hear Judge Douglas explain his course on the Nebraska Bill. These rowdies, who where paid by the Abolition press of that city, prevented his being heard. A great majority of the citizens of Chicago consider it a gross outradge, and Judge Douglas left that meeting with more friends than when he went into it. He has friends there, as here, and they can never put him down. [Cries of no, never!] Three cheers were given for the speaker.

An old gentleman came foreward and said that he was in Chicago at the time, and that Judge Douglas had three friends in that city, among intelligent men, where he had one enemy. But among rowdies he had many enemies, and when he told them they were paid for their services, they replied, "Go away, old man, you're *too hard for us*," He never had see Judge Douglas till to-day. He had longed to see him, for he loved the man and his bill. He had seen Judge D., and he could say, like Simeon of old, "Let thy servant depart in peace!" [Cheers.]

Lieut. Gov. WILLARD then addressed the assembly in his usual able manner, and was frequently interupted by bursts of applause.

At the conclusion the immense multitude dispersed amid the firing of cannon and the sounds of music.

Yesterday was a most glorious day for the Democracy, one long to be remembered. The enthusiasm of the masses expressed on that occasion, is indicative of the triumphant success of the Democracy of Indiana in the approaching contest.

W. S. HOAGLAND.—It is with pleasure that we learn from the Fort Wayne Sentinel, that this gentleman, whose name heads this article, has been nominated by the Democracy of Allen county, Indiana as their candidate for the State Legislature. He received 87 delegates votes out of 132—Giving him a majority of 42 over his competitor, who is a good democrat.

MR. HOAGLAND was born and educated in this county—is a young man of fine abilities, industrious habits, sterling moral worth, and a pure and uncompromising democrat. He has risen to his present position by force of energy, perseverance, and industry. Being deprived at an early age of a father's counsel and assistance, he was compelled to rely principally on his own native talent and energy. He is essentially a *self-made* man—a man of the people. We wish him success.—*Holmes Co. (O.) Farmer and Dem.*

From the New Albany Tribune, Aug. 28.

Destructive Tornado--Loss of Life!

Our neighboring city of Louisville and vicinity was visited yesterday by a destructive tornado, causing a frightful loss of life and property. The storm came from the south-west and struck the city a little before 12 o'clock. The Third Presbyterian Church, situated on the corner of Walnut and Eleventh streets was blown down during divine service, by which 18 or 20 persons were instantly killed, and some 10 or more severely wounded. The church was a two story brick building, and had been recently erected. The congregation was worshipping in the basement story, or the loss of life would have been much greater. The minister escaped by jumping from a window.

Several other buildings were blown down. Two large four-story buildings on Main street, newly erected, and unoccupied, were blown down. About twenty frame houses, near the Locomotive works were uncofed and otherwise injured, besides others in different parts of the city.

It was reported that three persons were killed near the rope-walk.

The German Orphan Asylum was damaged considerably by the storm.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 29.

Funeral of the Victims of the Tornado.—Accesbly to the proclamation of of Mayor Speed, all business was suspended throughout the city and the bells tolled, the day being observed as a day of mourning for the victims of the awful tornado of Sunday.

The bells were tolled and the funeral service of the unfortunate victims was preached at Dr. Breckenridge's church, where an immense concourse were gathered to hear Dr. Morrison, the pastor of the demolished church. He said the door was blown open and the house filled with dust. In an instant the destruction was complete. The doctor was in the pulpit at the time of the catastrophe and escaped uninjured. The scene was one of melancholy interest.

The number of victims followed so the grave, yesterday, of the great tornado, was twenty-five. There are still 67 more or less injured; some of them must die.

From Thompson's Reporter

List of Recently Broken Banks.

Discount.

Drovers' Bank, Ogdensburgh, N. Y., failed at 11 A. M., August 21.....25
Bank of Milford, Delaware, failed at 11 A. M., August 21.....75
Bank of Carthage, N. Y., failed August 21..15
Erie & Kalamazoo R. R. Bank, Michigan, failed at 12 M., August 21.....50
Bank of Washtenaw, Michigan, failed at 12 M., August 21.....
Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Memphis, Tenn., failed at 12 M., August 16....75
Adrian Insurance Co.,.....50

GOOD BANKS.

* *Sout's Royalton*, Vermont.....1
* *Castleton*, Vermont.....½
† *Lewis County*, N. Y.....½
† *Sacket's Harbor*, N. Y.....½
* *Government Stock*, Michigan.....½
* *All Wisconsin Banks*.....2½
* *All Illinois Banks*.....2½
* *All Indiana Banks*.....2½to5

While we would do all we can truthfully to allay the panic and save the people from unnecessary losses on paper money, we must speak out in relation to the financial and commercial dangers which surround us. A settling day has come.—Those who can pay will pay, and those who can't must fail. More Merchants and more Banks, more Railroads, some Insurance Companies and Savings Banks will fail. Extreme prudence is our *motto*, and it should be the *motto* of all. If you take paper money, pay your debts with it—if you owe nothing, convert it into gold or the notes of Banks that you know are good; and don't place too much confidence in what Bank officers tell you, for our experience is, that, the more worthless and rotten the Bank or other institution, the more strongly it is recommended to public favor by those interested.

The panic in relation to Bank failures is subsiding. In a week or ten days Illinois and Wisconsin will be 2 per cent discount, and Indiana Free Banks 3 per cent discount. We don't believe there will be a Bank failure in either of those States. The war on Western money is an unjust and ungrateful one. The East has long flooded the West have their own; and what do we hear and see?

We have no information tending to throw discredit upon any other Bank—but while there are doubtful Banks in various sections of the country, it would be prudent to reject Tennessee and Georgia money not well secured—the good Banks in those localities do not desire a Northern circulation—it is only those of doubtful character that forces out its circulation at the North and West.

We would advise, in this locality, the rejection of all Michigan money—the good Michigan Banks and ample opening at home for their issues. We feel confident that the Free Banks of Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana will not fail; we are buying, indiscriminately, Wisconsin and Illinois at 2½ per cent, and Indiana at 5 per cent—but we do not advise holders to part with any of this money at these rates, for we believe that a few days will bring it to its former uniform rate of discount.

Our quotations for Uncurrent Money are liable to change any hour, so that the rates given in the Reporter for the present, are not reliable.—We think all Western and Southern will, for a week or two, range from 2 to 3 per cent, except Indiana, which bids fair to depreciate even more than 3 per cent.

* All secured by States and U. S. Stocks.
† Safety Fund Banks.

Turning the Tables.—The short-lived excitement which swept over the Capitol at the last regular election seems to ce already dying out—An election was held a day or two since for a member of the Council to fill a vacancy which had occurred, when the Know Nothing candidate was handsomely beaten. It is said now Mr. Maury would beat his Know Nothing oppenent largely. So much for the sober second thought.

Going Back Again.—The New York Day Book says it learns from a private source from Washington, that Capt. Hollins is ordered to Greytown again with the Cyane. The American Consul, Mr. Faben, goes out with him to make a full investigation into the amount of damages done to citizens of the United States by the bombardment of the town, and also to take testimony and report upon the value of the entire property destroyed.

The Cyane will remain at San Juan to protect the consul until the duties are performed. We rather guess that some people and some papers will emerge from the diminutive end of the trumpet before this matter is over.—Mr. Secretary Marcy generally knows what he is about. —*Baltimore Argus.*

Land Graduation Bill.—The Homestead Graduation Land Bill failed in the recent Congress, but it turns out that a graduation bill of much importance, offered by Mr. Cobb passed both houses, and became a law. The Union gives the following synopsis of its provisions:

"All lands which have been in market for ten years or upwards shall be subject to entry at one dollar per acre; fifteen years or upwards, at seventy-five cents; twenty years and upwards, at fifty cents; twenty-five years and upwards at twenty-five cents; and thirty years and upwards, at twelve and a half cents per acre. Upon every reduction the occupant and settler to have the right of pre-emption at such graduation prices until within thirty days preceding the next graduation, but not to interfere with any right which has heretofore accrued to actual settlers. Any applying to enter any of the aforesaid lands, is required to make affidavit that he or she enters the same for his or her own use, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, or for the use of an adjoining farm owned or occupied by him or herself, and that, together with such entry, he or she has not acquired from the United States, under the provisions of this act, more than 320 acres."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Africa.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

The Africa, with three days later news, arrived at 7½ o'clock this morning.

Cotton closed in favor of the buyers. Sales of the week 23,000 bales fair Orleans at 6¼c.

In flour and wheat no new features.

Corn wanted at some improvement in price.

McHenry quotes western flour at 28a31s; Philadelphi and Baltimore at 31a32s. Red wheat 8s 6d a 9s; mixed do 9a 9s 4d. White dorn 34a36s; yellow 36a36s. Bacon dull. Beef and pork quiet. Lard unsettled.

It was reported at Paris that the expedition to the Crimea positively left Varna on the 10th.

At the battle of Kars, in Asia, the Russians took 23,000 Turks prisoners, and left 3000 dead on the field.

The cholera was on the decline at Varna, but was still raging at Adrianople and other places with great violence.

There had been a great fire at Varna, by which one-third of the town was destroyed. The produce magazine was saved. The fire is supposed to have been the work of Greek incendiaries.

Immediately after the surrender of Bomarsund Gen. Baraguary d'Hilliers, accopanied by Mr. Gray, Secretary of the English Legation, left for Stockholm, with the view, it was supposed, of urging Swaden to declare for the Western Powers.

The Austrian loan has all been taken.

The Montier contains the following announcement.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.

The Austrians entered Wallachia on the 20th The whole corps of occupation will have passed the frontier by the 22d.

Two brigades have marched from Hermanstadt and another from Cronstadt.

Buchares, Krajova, and Lessar Wallachia will be occupied.

The advanced guard reached Bucharest September 5th.

Three brigades of the army of Count Carioni are prepared for a similar movement in Moldovia.

Count Caroni is commander-in-chief of the aamy of occupation.

There is no truth in the report, that the Russians refused to refused to retire from the Principalities, and that Price Gortschakoff had communicated that determination to the Austrian Cabinet. The French Minister of wars has applied to the the sisterhood of St. Vincet de Paul to act as nurses in the hospitals of Turkey. Fifty of the ladies have undertaken the duty, and fifty others will be provided.

Gov. Klapka will return to Switzerland as the Turkish Government refuses to give him a command.

One thousand of the prisoners captured at Bomersund have been embarked for Brest. The other thousand were disposed of by Admiral Napier.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8th.

The Star of the West arrived this morning.—The most important item of news is the capture of Canton rebels. She bring 400 passengers and $1000,000 in gold. Among the passengers is Gov. Davis of Oregon who resigned on account of illness of his family.

It is rumored that the annexation of the Sandwice islands has been agreed upon, and the consent for a session of the Islands has been sent to Washington.

The final result of the election in Missouri is now known. On joint ballot in the Legislature, the whigs will have 62, the democrats 61, and the Benton party 39. The whigs have a plurality over the democrats in the House, and the democrats a pluriality over the whigs in the Senate, the Benton men holding the balance of power.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday last, by Rev. U. B. Miller, SAMUEL L. RUGG Esq. of Decatur, to Miss Isabella Edsall of this city.

☞ NEURALGIA.—This formidable disease, which seems to baffle the skill of physicians, yields like magic to Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Mr. F Bryden, formery of the Astor House, New York, and late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., is one of the hundred who have been cured of severe Neuralgia by Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Since his cure, he has recommended it to numbers of others who were suffering with nearly every form of disease, with the most wonderful success.

He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen used, and the best blood purifier known

*** See advertisement in another column.

Hoofland's German Bitters—As a specific for all the general ills that flesh is heir to," we have no hesitancy in recommending the above article as a panacea. Hoofland was a graduate at Gottinger in 1783, and officiated as a professor at the University of Jena from 1793 to 1801. Since then this medicine has obtained a reputation equalled by any other composition extant. We have tried it, and have reaped rich benefits from its great virtues. In every complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, can be effectually cured by them.

The genuine are prepared only by D. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch st. Philad. No other person in the United States has the recipe for this unequalled preparation.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs.—We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor of Cherry Syrup." With this new method Dr. C has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health; as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks:—It is evident that inhaling—constantly breathing an agreable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole of the arial cavities of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeana is for sale at all the druggists throughout the country.—*New York Dutchman* of Jan. 14th.

See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in another column of this paper.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

It is an undeniable fact that the rights of women, by your existing Laws, are unprotected and abused. It has also recently been discovered that women have a right to protect their Glossy Ringlets Tresses can be done by using EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE, a sure cure for BALDNESS, and to prevent the Hair from Falling. See Circulars to be had of the Agents. Price $1 00 in large Bottles.

Sold by H. B. REED, Agent.
C. E. FISHER & Co., Proprietors,
No. 57 Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day been appointed administrator of the Estate of John Brocker, late of Allen County, deceased. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present the same for settlement. All persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make immediate payment of the same.

M. BROCKER *Adm'r.*

Fort Wayne, Sept. 14th, 3w11

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 7th day of October, 1854, I will sell at public sale the personal property of John Brocker, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle Household Furniture &c., &c., at the late residence of said decedent in Lake Township, Allen County.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over three dollars.

MICHAEL BROCKER,
Sept 16, 1854.—3w11 Administrtor.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned administrators of the estate of Samuel Erick late of Allen County, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at his late residence in Milan tonwship, on Wednesday, Oct 4th, all the personal Property of said decedent not taken by his widow, consisting of Horses, Cows, young Cattle, Hogs, Harness, a two horse Wagon, Harrow, Plows, &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over $3.00, the purchaser giving notes with approved security, waving valuation and appraisement laws

R. D. NUTTLE,
ELIZ. ERICK,
Sept. 15— 3w11. Admr's.

NOTICE

To the Tax Payers of Allen Co., Ind.

THE following Taxes have been levied for the year 1854, and will be payable between the 15th day of October, 1854, and the third Monday in March, 1855. Lands and town lots delinquent for taxes, for the year 1854, or former years, will be offered for sale on the first Monday of January, 1855 if not previously paid.

List of Levies for general purposes

State Tax	15 cts on each $100 valuation		
Railroad	50	"	"
Free School Tax	10	"	"
State Poll Tax	50	"	"
Sinking Fund	2	"	"

The following townships have levied the following taxes:

Wayne Township	65 cents	on each $100 valuation of property for town purposes.	
Washington	06	"	"
St Joseph	08	"	"
Perry	06	"	"
Madison	08	"	"
Monroe	13	"	"
do	25	road	"
Marion	04	town	"
Maumee	10	"	"
do	02	road	"
Milan	05	town	"
Lake	10	"	"
do	10	road	"
do on each acre land	1 3-4	"	"
Jefferson	10	town	"
Eel River	06	"	"
Cedar Creek	05	"	"
Adams	37 1

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Moses Rutledge, late of Allen Co., Indiana, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment of the same.

The Estate is probably solvent.

SAMUEL CLEM, Adm'r.

Aug. 29 h, 1854. 3w9

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Fi Fa to me directed from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, I will expose for sale on the 7th day of October, 1854, at the Court House door in Fort Wayne, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit; Lot N. thirty (30) in Hanna's addition to the town of Fort Wayne; and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Chancey Welch and Laura Ann Welch, at the suit of Samuel Hanna.

W. H. McDONALD, Se'ft A. C. [illegible]

Sept. 7th, 1854 ($1 90) 4w10

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Fi Fa. to me directed from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, I will expose for sale on the 7th day of October, 1854, at the Court house door in Fort Wayne, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to wit: Fractional Lot No. two (2), in section three (3), township thirty-one (31), north of range eleven (11) east, containing sixty-two 31-100 (62 31-100) acres, of which about eleven (11) acres are laid out into building lots; being a part of the town of Kraco. Also the south half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two (32), in township thirty-two (32), north of range eleven (11) east, containing forty (40) acres—excepting sixty (60) building lots in the said town of Kraco. And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Asa Miller, at the suit of Henry Work.

W. H. McDONALD, Sh'ff A. C.

Sept. 9 h, 1854 ($2 75) 4w10

Piano Stools.

JUST received at HILL'S Piano Forte Warerooms another large lot of Piano Stools of all descriptions, which will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. 2

Fort Wayne Female Academy,

Basement Rooms, 1st Presbyterian Church.

NEXT Session will open on Monday, Sept. 18th, 1854, and continue 14 weeks

Tuition, as heretofore, from $3 00 to 7 60 per session, according to the department.

Pains will be taken to secure cheap and comfortable accommodations for students from abroad.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

J. EDWARDS, *President*

Aug. 17th, 1854. 4w8

Fort Wayne Male Academy.

Wayne street, between Clinton and Calhoun streets.

NEXT Session will open on Monday, Sept. 18th, 1854 and continue 14 weeks.

Tuition, as heretofore, $5.00 to 8 00 per session, according to the department,

Pains will be taken to secure cheap and comfortable accommodations for students from abroad.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

J. EDWARDS, *President.*

August 17th, 1854. 4w8

TO LET.

A LARGE WAREHOUSE fitted up in the most convenient form for handling grain rapidly.—Among the fixtures are two sets of elevators, for weighing hoppers to weigh in, and one hopper and one large platform scale to weigh out grain; all of which can be employed at the same time. There are spouts to convey grain to any part of the building. It is also adapted to packing Pork and Beef.—Every fixture is in complete order for use. Also TO RENT, a SALERATUS FACTORY, an Ashery, and Soap Chandlery, situated contiguous to the other building. Possession given immediately

Apply to P. P. BAILY

Fort Wayne, Aug. 26th, 1854. 3w8

ESTRAY

TAKEN up by William Crawford, living in Wayne Township and county of Allen, Indiana, on the 21st day of August, 1854, one estray Cow, red baldy, and legs partly white, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, supposed to be ten or twelve years old; and a young calf about 2½ months old. Appraised to fifteen dollars, before me, by Samuel (his X mark) Poinset and Abraham Sherbondy.

SMALLWOOD NOEL, J. P.

Dated 31st August, 1854. 3w8

NOTICE

IS hereby given that, on the 16th day of August, 1854, a writ of Domestic Attachement was issued by me, Calvin P. Cobb, a Justice of the Peace in Adams Township, Allen County, Indiana, upon the affidavit of Rufus M'Donald, against the Goods Chattels, Rights, Credits, Moneys and Effects of John Turner, an absconding debtor, by virtue of which writ the following described goods and chattels, to-wit: one cherry table, two bedsteads, one stove, pipe and trimming, 3 chairs, 1 wooden clock, 2 straw ticks and pillow, 1 pail, 2 crocks, 1 tick with feathers, 1 coat, 2 hep cords, 1 clevis and ring, 2 barrels and contents, 1 five quarter auger, and 1 cradle, have been attached as the property of the said John Turner and that, on the 11th day of September, 1854, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office, I shall proceed to hear and determine said attachement, according to law.

CALVIN P. COBB, J. P

Aug 19th, 1854. ($2 00) 3w8

CLERK WANTED.—A good Clerk, of some experience, wanted immediately.

Aug. 12 J & C. ORFF.

MAIL ROUTES

To and from Fort Wayne, Ind.

From Fort Wayne to Piqua, Ohio, by Root, Monmouth, Decatur, Pleasant Mills, Wilshire, Celina Mercer, St. Mary's and New Bremen, three times a week. Leaves Fort Wayne, Monday Wednesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock a m; arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

From Fort Wayne, by Taw Taw and Coesse, to Whitley Court House, 21 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Fort Wayne Wednesday and Saturday by 8 a m; arrive at Whitley Court House same days by 12 m; leave Whitley Court House Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m; arrive at Fort Wayne same days at 8 p m

From Fort Wayne, by Heller' Corners, Churubusco Merrian, Wolf Lake, Noble, Albion, Ligonier, and Benton, to Goshen, and back, twice a week. Leave Fort Wayne Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m; arrive at Goshen next days by 4 p m; leave Goshen Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m; arrive at Fort Wayne next days by 4 p m.

From Fort Wayne, by Poughkeepsie, Peeble, Decatur, Canopes, Limber Lost, Bear Creek, Jay Court House, Bluff Point, and Deerfield, to Winchester, 76 miles and back, twice a week, with an additional weekly trip between Winchester and Jay Court House. Leave Fort Wayne every Monday and Friday at 6 a m; arrive at Winchester next day by 6 p m; leave Winchester Monday and Friday at 6 a m; arrive at Fort Wayne next days by 6 p m; leave Winchester Wednesday at 6 a m; arrive at Jay Court House same day be 12 m; leave Jay Court House every Wednesday at 1 p m; arrive at Winchester same day by 7 p m.

From Fort Wayne, by Ossian, to Bluffton, 25 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Fort Wayne Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m; arrive at Bluffton same days by 6 p m; leave Bluffton Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a m; arrive at Fort Wayne same days by 6 p m.

From Fort Wayne, by Zanesville, Markle, Warren, and Green Bush, to Marion, 58 miles and back, once a week. Leave Fort Wayne Saturday at 6 a m; arrive at Marion same day by 10 p m; leave Marion Thursday at 1 p m; arrive at Fort Wayne next day by 10 a m.

From Fort Wayne, by St. Joseph's, Harlan, and Hall's Corners, to Hicksville, 24 miles and back, once a week. Leave Fort Wayne Friday at 10 a m; arrive at Hicksville same day by 6 p m; leave Hicksville Saturday at 6 a m; arrive at Fort Wayne same day by 5 p m.

From Fort Wayne, by Cedar, Leo, Spencerville, Newville, and Panama, (O.,) to St. Joseph's, 41 miles and back, once a week. leave Fort Wayne Friday at 5 a m; arrived at St. Joseph's same day by 7 p m; leave St. Joseph's Saturday at 5 a m; arrive at Fort Wayne same day by 7 p m.

From Fort Wayne, by New Haven, Antwerp, (O.) Junction, Defiance, Milldale, Florida, Napoleon, Durand, Texas, Providence, Waterville, and Maumee city, to Toledo 107 miles and back, six times a week during the suspension of navigation, and once a week residue of the year. Leave Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 7 p m; arrive at Toledo next day by 11 p m; leave Toledo daily except Sunday, at 2 p m; arrive at Fort Wayne next day by 5 p m.

From Fort Wayne, by Perry, Swan, Avilla, Lisbon, Kendallville, Marceilles, South Milford, Mount Pisgah, Mongoquinnong, Ontario, and Lima, to Sturgis, (Mich.) 61 miles and back, six times a week.—Leave Fort Wayne daily except Sunday, at 10 a m in summer, and 7 a m in winter; arrive at Sturgis same day by 9 p m in summer, and 7 a m in winter;

Arrive at Fort Wayne same day by 9½ p m in summer, and 6½ p m in winter.

J. G. MAIER, P. M.,

Aug. 12th, 1854. 3m6

Hats—Fall Fashion—for 1851!

BEEBE'S NEW YORK FALL STYLE OF HATS now on hand at the City Hat Store, sign of the Big Hat, west of Wall & Meyer's Drug Store. p3m8

Election Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Southern Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of the Company will take place at their office, in Muncie, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next.

By order of the Board, D. T. HAINES, *Sec'y.*

August 22d, 1854. 6w8

Election Notice.

Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis R. R. Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors and transacting other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Lafayette, on Wednesday, the fourth day of October, 1854.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 24th to October 4th, inclusive.

J. N. DRUMMOND.

Lafayette, Aug 11th, 1854. 7w7

New Fall Goods.

J. & C ORFF, are now receiving, at the Old Lucky No. 3, a very full and fine stock of

FALL GOODS

which they have bought on favorable terms, and intends selling at the smallest profits. Buyers will therefore find *Bargains and no mistake!*

THE OLD COTTON BUCK is in good plight, and we can therefore sell

16 yds, yard-wide MUSLIN, for ONE DOLLAR.

Every thing else proportionably low.

Aug. 12.

24 Hogsheads Sugar,
50 bbls and half bbls. Molasses,
120 half-box's Glass, assorted sizes,
26 dozen Buckets,
10 " Washboards,
10 bbls. Vinegar;
Cut and dry, 6 twist, and pound lump Tobacco.
Just received at No. 3.

Aug. 12 J. & C ORFF.

Auction and Commission.

EVERY discription of Goods, Furniture, Guns Watches, Clocks &c. received by the subscriber and sold on commission. Liberal advance made, if desired Store on Calhoun street.

SAMUEL HARRIS.

Fort Wayne Aug. 1854. p1m6

Goods Cheap at Auction.

ALSO AT PRIVATE SALE.

CALL at the Auction room on Calhoun street and get Goods at reduced prices,

SAMUEL HARRIS

Fort Wayne Aug 1st 4 p1m6

PIANOS,

MELODEONS AND MUSIC.

HORACE WATERS,

333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IS exclusive agent for T. Gilbert & Co's Pianos with or without the Æolean; Hallett & Cumston's Pianos, J. Chickering's Pianos, Gilbert's boudoir Pianos, and Horace Water's Pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, Goodwin & Baldwin's Melodeons. Mr. Waters has also on hand Pianos of eight different makers, and Melodeons of every style and finish.

Music and Music Merchandize

of every variety and of quality better than can be found elsewhere. His motto being small profits and quick sales, his immense stock is constantly and rapidly selling.

N B. Music sent by mail postage free. p3m2

To the Stockholders of the Fort Wayne & Bluffton Turnpike Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that, at a meeting of the board of Directors held at Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1854, a dividend of four and one half per cent on the capital stock of said Company was declared payable at the office of the Treasurer, in Bluffton.

By order of the Board,

AMOS TOWNSEND, Clerk & Treas'r.

June 29 h, 1854. 3m52

☞ The Fort Wayne Times and Bluffton Banner please copy, and charge Company.

Lots in New Haven.

I have for Sale EIGHT CHOICE LOTS in POWER'S ADDITION to NEW HAVEN; also TWENTY THREE LOTS in EDGERTON'S ADDITION to the same town.

I also offer for sale SEVEN OUTLOTS adjoining and west of my addition. The outlots contain from 2½ and 2¾ acres.

This property will be sold on liberal terms of payment.

Being the only town in Allen County, except Fort Wayne, having both Railroad and Canal advantages New Haven offers many inducements to Mechanic and others, seeking locations in this county. Three railroads, viz: the Wabash Valley, the Fremont, and the Tiffin are located through the town. The former road will soon be in operation, bringing New Haven within fifteen minutes ride of Fort Wayne by railroad

Plats of the property can be seen at my office

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON

Fort Wayne June 28th, 1854. 6m52

Railroad Stocks.

STOCK in the *Ohio & Indiana, Fort Wayne & Chicago*, and *Fort Wayne & Southern Railroads* for sale at low prices, or to exchange for improved or unimproved lands or town property. Will sell or exchange in shares, to suit purchasers.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.

Fort Wayne, July 22d, 1854. 3m4

Cash Crockery House.

GOULDS & ELLIOTT,

No. 195, Pearl Street, (one door below Maiden Lane,)

NEW YORK.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE of every description, at PRICES TEN per cent below any CREDIT HOUSE in the City, by the package, or very carefully re-packed for the Country Trade. Particular attention given to orders by Mail. 3 m 3

C. L. HILL has just received a fresh supply of the CHRISTIAN MINSTREL SACRED MELODEON, and a heavy lot of Bonnet Board, all of which will be sold at the lowest figures.

Fort Wayne, July 14 1854.

MECHANICS,

Inventors, and Manufacturers.

$570 In Cash Prices. $570

VOLUME TEN OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" commences on the 16th of September. It is chiefly devoted to the advancement of the interest of Mechanics, Inventors, Manufactures and Farmers, and is edited by men practically skilled in the arts and sciences. Probably no other journal of the same character is so extensively circulated, or so generally esteemed for its practical ability. Nearly all the Valuable Patents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are illustrated with Engravings, and the claims of an the Patents are published regulary in its columns as they are issued, thus making it a perfect Scientific and Mechanical Encyclopedia of information upon the subjects of Mechanical Improvements, Chemistry, Engineering and the Sciences generally. It is published weekly in quarto from suitable for binding, and each volume contains Four Hundred and Sixteen Pages of Reading Matter, Several Hundred Engravings, with a full and complete Index. Its circulation on the last Volume exceeded 23,000 copies per week, and the practical receipts in one volume are worth to any family much more than the subscription price.

The following Cash Prises are offered by the Publishers for the fourteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1855:—$100 will be given for the largest list; $75 for the second; $65 for the third; $55 for the fourth; $50 for the fifth; $45 for the sixth; $40 for the seventh; $35 for the eighth; $30 for the ninte; 25 for the tenth; $20 for the eleventh; $15 for the twelfth; $10 for the thirteenth; and $5 for the fourteenth. The cash will be paid to the order of the successful competitor immediately after the 1st of January, 1855.

TERMS:—One copy one year, $2; one copy, six months, 1 00; five copies, six months, 4 00; ten copies, six months, 8 00; ten copies, twelve months, 15 00; fifteen copies, twelve months, 22 00; twenty copies, twelve months, 28 00, in advance.

No number of subscriptions above twenty can be taken at less than $1 40 each. Names can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices.

Southern and Western money taken for subscription.

Letters should be directed, post-paid, to MUNN & Co., 128 Fulton street, N. Y.

Messrs. MUNN & Co. are extensively engaged in procuring patent for new inventions, and will advise inventors, without charge, in regard to the novelty of their improvements. 3m9

$250 Bushels DRIED APPLES for sale by

J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

Rare Chances for Bargains IN REAL ESTATE.

I offer for sale E ½ of Lot 79 O. P. Fort Wayne, 30 by 150 feet fronting on Main street in rear of Phenix Block. Also, E ½ of S. W. ¼ Sec 7, T. 30, R 13, E 16 miles from Fort Wayne, beautifully located on the Ohio and Indiana Railroad—40 acres cleared and newly fenced—the balance timber land.

Also W ½ of S. E ¼ Sec 24, T 30, R 12 E 80 acres—2½ miles from Fort Wayne—½ mile from Piqua plank road—8 acres cleared and well improved, the balance heavily timbered with valuable oak and other timber.

Also Inlots and outlots in the town of New Haven Allen co.

Also 7000 acres of rich timbered land in Milan, Maumee, Jackson and Marion townships, Allen Co.—The lands in Milan, Tp, are in sections 34, 35 and 36 and on the line of the Wabash Valley Railroad, as are also some of the lands in Maumee Township. The other lands are on located lines of the Fremont and Tiffin Railroads on which there will be station points affording a near and convenient market to the occupants of the lands. They are also on and near the State road on the State line from the canal to the St. Marys River. This road is now in process of being opened.

This body of land is well worthy the attention of French and German immigrants and other persons wishing to form a neighborhood—The railroad and swamp land drains are making these lands as valuable and desirable as any other unimproved land in the county.—*Now is the time to secure homes cheap*—as the prices will be largely advanced on completion of the Railroads.

Also for sale 80 acres of land *with a mill power* on Cedar Creek, in Perry township, Allen county.

Also land in Noble, DeKalb, Whitley, Lagrange, Steuben, Huntington and Adams counties.—Letters of enquiry *post paid* will be promptly answered.

JOSEPH K EDGERTON.

Fort Wayne, July 18, 1854. 6m4

J. D. WERDEN & Co.,

City Drug Store,

CALHOUN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.,

HAVE just received a large and beautifully selected stock of

LUBIN'S

MUCH ADMIRED FRENCH EXTRACTS,

for the Handkerchief and Toilet, surpassing all other for elegance and durability of perfume.

Jules Haule's and Roussel's

Esteemed Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.

French and American CARICATURES and FANCY TOILET, and SHAVING SOAPS in endless variety.

An extensive assortment of

HAIR BRUSHES

of a quality to suit the most fastidious.

Tooth, Nail, and Clothes Brushes.

The celebrated

INDIAN RUBBER DRESSING COMBS,

Under the Patent of Goodyear & Co.

BUFFALO AND ENGLISH HORN COMBS, &c., &c., &c

Choice Cigars. 47

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS always on hand at the City Drug Store. J. D. W. & Co.

THOMAS DOUGLASS,

SOLE AGENT FOR

BEE'S BRACE.

Commission Merchant, Importer, Manufacturer, and Wholesale Dealer in every description of

American Hardware.

No. 5 PLATT STREET,

THOMAS DOUGLASS, (Four doors from Pearl.)

ASA PARR, Jr., (late of the firm of Child, Parr & Co., St. Louis. NEW YORK.

June 16th, 1854. 6m50

DEDICATED INHALATION.

A New Method.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr. CURTISS HYGEANA, or INHEALING HYGEAN VAPOR and CHERRY SYRUP, has accomplished the most wonderful cures of Astma and Consumption in the city of New York and vicinity for a few months past, ever known to man. It is producing an impression on Disenses of the Lungs never before witnessed by the Medical Profession.—See certificates in hands of Agents.)

The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linen, without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid,—supplying the lungs constantly, with a healing and agreeable vapor, passing into all the air-cells and passages of the lungs that cannot possibly be reached by other medicine.

Here is a case:

ASTHMA CURED.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., Dec 20th, 1853.

For about eight years I have been severely afflicted with the Asthma: for the last 6 have suffered beyond all my powers of description; months at a time I have not been able to sleep in bed, getting what rest I could sitting in my chair. My difficulty of breathing and my sufferings were so great at times, that for hours together my friends expected each hour would be my last. During the past six years I have had the attendance of some of the most celebrated physicians, but have received no permanent benefit, and but little relief. At length had the good fortune to procure Dr Curtis's Hygeana or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup. At the time I first obtained it, I was suffering under one of my most violent attacks, and was in great distress, almost suffocating for want of breath. In less than ten minutes from the time I applied the inhaler to my stomach, and took a teaspoonful of the Cherry Syrup, I was relieved in a great measure from the difficulty of breathing, and had a comfortable night. I have since continued it with the greatest possible benefit, and am now comparatively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. My advice to the sufferer is,—TRY IT.

MAGARET EASTON.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

NEW YORK, Dec 27th, 1853.

I came to New York in the ship Telegraph; my native place is St John's, New Brunswick; when I reached this city, my health was very poor, had a very bad cough, raised a good deal of matter, which was frequently mixed with blood; had pain in my left side, and was very weak and emaciated. My friends and physician pronounced my case Consumption, and beyond the reach of medicine. I accidentally heard of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, and obtained a package, which I verily believe was the means of saving my life. Soon after wearing the Inhaler, I found it relieved the pressure on my lungs, and after a while the disease made its appearance upon the surface under the Inhaler. The Cherry Syrup as directed, and continued to do so, my cough gradually growing better, until it entirely left me, and I now consider myself cured. I still wear the Inhaler, as the use of it is rather pleasant, and believing it strengthening and purifying to the lungs, I feel unwilling at present to dispense with it.

JOHN WOOD.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st.; C. H. RING, corner of John st. and Broadway, N.Y. Price $3 a package.

N. B—Any person enclosing $3 to BOYD & PAUL or CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, will receive a package containing a bottle of Hygean Vapor, one of Cherry Syrup, and an Inhaler in a neat box, by express, free to any part of the United States; or four packages for $10. y—50

Book Bindery!

C. L HILL would respectfully inform the public that he has established a BOOK BINDERY in the third story of his Book Store, where he is prepared to do every description of work, in the above branch of business, in the best style. His machinery is all new and of the most approved kind.

He is prepared to furnish BLANK BOOKS for county officers, of any pattern. Also BLANKS of all kind he will furnish as low as any establisment in the State.

Persons having Magazines, &c., can have them bound to any pattern, and are requested to bring them soon.

Late of Mitchell & Bro. Late of W. C. Davis & Co.

CHAMBERLAIN & Co.,

Successors to W. C. Davis & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE,

Importers and Dealers in

STEEL, IRON & NAILS OF ALL SIZES,

AND OF A WARRANTED QUALITY.

CINCINNATY.

Sale and Sample Rooms, Corner of Main & Ninth St., Foundry, and Office on Hunt st., East of Broadway.

WE flatter ourselves that we are prepared to offer as great inducements to western dealers as any other establishment, having, as we believe, as great a variety of

COOKING, PARLOR, BOX & HEATING STOVES

(FOR WOOD OR COAL)

as any other manufacturing establishment, either East or West; all adapted to the western trade, and made from the best brands of Hanging Rock Metal; therefore less liable to crack from heat, or to be broken in shipping than eastern stoves made of foreign metal. 1y36

Leeches, Leeches, Leeches!

A CONSTANT supply of fine *Swedish Leeches* always on hand; or applied by R. C. NEWMAN, at the establishment of

J. D WERDEN & Co.,

Apothecaries & Caemists, Calhoun street

☞R. R. R.—What do the Sick Require?

To those who think.—*If sick, if suffering the tortures of pain, or afflicted with long illness, the invalids constant hope and fervent desire is to be relieved and cured of* the distressing ailment, that renders the existence so miserable, in the quickest possible time. On this principle the R. R. R. REMEDIES are founded. Instant Relief from Pain, Quick Cure of Diseases, Speedy Restoration to Health, is the great platform on which the R. R. R. Theory is dedicated.

The R. R. R. REMEDIES are worthy of the age. They instantly relieve the bed-ridden from the most excruciating pains, and quickly free the afflicted from the most obstinate and serious maladies, infusing new life and vigor in the shattered and bruised body, and renewing each member and organ of the human system with strength and power.

The R. R. R. REMEDIES consist of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, and RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is for the instant relief of the sufferer from pain, and to check and arrest the progress of diseases; to disinfect animal, malarious, and infectious poisons, thus protecting whoever uses it against all poisonous infection from contagious, and from sudden attacks of Cholera, Pneumonia, Ship Fever, Fevers and Agues, &c. Likewise for the effectual and radical removal of all pains and diseases of the Joints, Limbs, Nerves, &c.

Its first action is to remove the pain, (hence its usefulness in Neuralgic cases;) its second, to repair and heal, as in the of a cut, or wound. If the Relief is applied after the first little smarting is over, the pain *is extinguished*, and the work of reparation now commences. But if the Relief is not applied, there are many chances to one that the pain will continue and an inflamation be set up and instead of a single inclined wound we have Inflammation—disease to contend with. Besides its direct power over pain, the Ready Relief is the most effectual and convenient "counter irritant" that is known to the medical world.

If there be a congestion or hooping up of the blood in any particular part, *occasioning* pain and threatening inflammation or disease, as Sore Throat, Lumbago or pains in the loins, Pleuratic congestion, &c., the Relief will be found the most invaluable curative. By applying it over the adjacent parts, the blood is drawn away from the affected parts, the congestion dissipated, and the pain removed at once. Let any who may doubt this but make the trial.—Now, these two properties, its power over pain and its "counterirritant," render it the most valuable remedy for Diarrhœa; and although not an astringent in the popular meaning of the term, will be stops the pain and arrests the discharge of the most frightful Diarrhœa and Cholera in short time.

DESINFECTANT,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the most safe and powerful desinfectant in the world—as such, it is a most effectual cure and positive preventive of

FEVER AND AGUE.

So with other fevers and other malarious diseases. Ten or twenty drops taken internally, in a little water, will protect the system against any attacks from infections and malarious poisons.

PNEUMONIA,

whether Typhoid or Bilious, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF given internally and applied over the surface of the body, and the bowels regulated and kept pliable with RADWAY'S REGULATOR, the patient soon be out of danger, and speedily restored to health. If the R. R. R. Remedies are given they will balance the life of the patient.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

is the second of the R. R. R. Remedies. It is for the cure old Chronic diseases that have been lingering in the system for years.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL AFFLICTED WITH CHRONIC DISEASES.

For the present, then, let us pass to the consideration of the RESOLVENT, the second of the three R. R. R. Medicines.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is for the cure of Chronic Diseases, or inflammation that is kept alight on fire by some sustaining cause; for the Chemists tell us that inflammation is a slow concealed combustion and his cause is a deposis resulting from the inflammation whilst it is in an active or acute condition, *for all disease is* at one time acute before it becomes chronic. If a person has Chronic Rheumatism, it is the result of a deposit in the fibrous tissue surrounding joints; if a person is Scrofulous, these deposits often show themselves in small lumps under the chin and along the neck; if he has a Consumption or Chronic Cough, there is tuberculous matter deposited in the lungs; if Bronchitis, it takes place in the bronchial tubes; if Syphilis, it occurs *in every tissue and organ of the system*, for that disease spares nothing. Now, to cure these diseases, these chronic inflammations, (for it is this in every case,) it is manifest that the diseased deposits must be first removed, the sustaining cause be taken away, and that the impure blood be altered in its condition and rendered pure and healthy.

It becomes necessary, then, that the absorbants be active and the blood be purified. We therefore want a medicine that will act on the absorbants and stimulate them into action, and at the same time purify the blood. Medicines that depend merely on purifying the blood alone will scarcely ever cure chronic disease; to ensure success they must at first have the power to stimulate the absorbents, and remove the diseased deposits. The action of the RESOLVENT is directed *first* to the absorbents, stimulating them into action and second to the blood which it deparates by its action over the glands, the liver, pancreas, kidneys, &c., which are the sewers that nature has established for purifying the blood. You will after this description, we hope, appreciate the name we have given to the second of the R. R. R. REMEDIES, OF RENOVATING RESOLVENT. It resolves ady deseased deposits; it purifies the blood and it renovates the system. Tumors are removed and discussed by its operation; Chronic Swellings are dissipated. Nodes are softened and melted away. The most obstinate Skin diseases disappear under its action. Scrofulous constitutions are soon amended, and the disease checked wherever it has attacked the system. Syphilis, with all its horrible train of consumption, too, of times finds its master—Consumption, that fearful and lamentable disease of the lungs, that is so well known to you all, from its fatal and almost helpless character, and the havoc it produces among the young, the most gifted and the most beautiful of the human race, creeping over our vitals with minaidious yet awful certainly, and consigning to an early and premature grave its yearly hecatombs of victims. Tubercular Consumption is often regarded as a specific disease of the lungs alone. This is a mistake. It is but one of the forms of Scrofula—it is a Scrofulous deposit an inflammation of the lung structure and could be as readily cured as any other scrofulous disease—such as Rickets, Hip Complaint or White Swelling—in which it takes place.

The lungs expand and contract during every respiration; and from the moment the first breath of life is drawn, until the last guttural sigh passes from the dying invalid a never ceasing action is kept up on their part. It will readily conceived then how difficult it must be for an Ulcer of the lungs to heal where it is continuall, kept irritated by the act of breathing.

Understand, then we do not offer you the RESOLVENT as so certain a cure for Consumption or Scrofula of the lungs, as it is for other Chronic diseases. We believe that it will cure Scrofula in any other part of the body but from the very nature of the case, the complaint—except in its first stages—is times incurable; but we can recommend it as the most certain remedy [when taken as directed in our pamphlets] that we possess to arrest its progress, and can point to a large number of cases of Lung Diseases that it has cured.

Such then, is the RENOVATING RESOLVENT. What the Relief is to Acute disease the RESOLVENT is to Chronic; it resolves away the foreign and diseased deposit, it purifies the blood and it renovates the system.

NO. 1.

We now request the reader's attention to third of the R. R. R REMEDIES.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

Every pill taker should examine the theory on which the REGULATORS are founded. Every one "who takes pill," will find RADWAY'S REGULATORS the most pleasant and safe Regulator of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and other organs of the system must.

We have hitherto been treating of disease or inflammation in its acute or chronic state and its remedies; the RELIEF on one hand and the RESOLVENT on the other. We now pass to the consideration of that state of the system immediately preceding disease or inflamation, viz: the Vices. To allay irritation of the nervous system, and remove it effects wherever it exists, and to aid the RELIEF or RESOLVENT in treatment of inflammation, are the chief purposes of the REGULATORS

But how is her constirritation the result to disease? Because the glands of the system are centres, fed by the brain and nervous centers, and what terrirtates the brainceuse irregularities of the grands, and when the glands refuse to do their work, the foreign matter which it is their duty to remove, is left in the blood, and increases the already existing irritation. The glands are nervous the system and are composed chiefly of the Liver the Kidneys the Pancreas, the Salivary Glands and those of the skin and intestinal canal. Now, a regular and honest action of these organs are indispensable to keeping the blood in a pure and natural state. If we give you poison instead of food to eat you can easily understand and that the blood will be corrupted by it, and diseased action will follow, and it will be just as surely corrupted if the glands do not abstract the work out materials from it.

Again it the kidneys be interfered with in their action, from any irritation whatsoever, why then we have the salts of the urine the poisonous steed circulating in the blood, producing headaches, coma drowsine s, &c.

And, last and most important of all, if any irritating causes interfere with the operation of that great laboratory the Liver, behold the disastrous effect! The bile, instead of passing into the intestines to aid them in their movements, [for the bile is Nature's purgative] is left to circulate in the blood, the bowels, therefore become inactive and the carbonifious bile [or carbon or charboal is the chief component of bile] circulating in the blood is the cause of the fever of the system. The enormous abundance of carbon in he blood meeting with the oxygen as it passes through the lungs is slowly consumed, and gives out a superabundance of heat, and this is fever.

RADWAY'S REGUCATORS induce a healthy regularity of glandular action. No Costiveness, or Dyspepsia of Indigestion, or Pains in the Side or Liver Complaint or Pains in the Kidneys will trouble you if RADWAY'S REGULATORS are taken, and we positively assure all who are afflicted with these distressing complaints that RADWAY'S REGULATORS will cure them.

R. R. R. REMEDIES are suited to the treament and, unaided will cure most of "the ills that flesh is heir to" The sanguinary practice of the lance, the cupping glass, and leeches, they entirely dispense with, and banish forever the pernicious use of the mercurial drug, calomel.

If you be sick, we advise you to resort once to the R. R. R. REMEDIES, as the most prompt in their action, the most safe and effectual of remedies.

Instances of diseases prevented, of rapid cures, and almost miraculous recoveries we can furnish you the certificates and credentials without number.

But these may be obtained without merit as well as with it, and without knowing the circumstances, prove nothing to your mind.

The R. R. R. REMEDIES are for sale by druggists everywhere. Persons desirous of learning more of our REMEDIES are referred to our FAMILY FRIEND and monthly paper, a copy will be sent free of charge, to all who will send in their names and address.

RADWAY & Co. 162 *Fulton Street.*

Oct. 6, 1853. y14

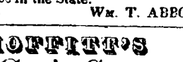
German Clerk Wanted.

WANTED by the undersigned, a German Boy, from 16 to 18 years of age, who can make himself generally useful in and about the Store.

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS,

No. 85 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad Company



NOTICE is hereby given that the following instalment upon the capital stock of the Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Company has been made payable at the office of the Company, in the city of Lafayette, at dates to-wit:

August 1st, an instalment of 10 per cent.

September 1st, do. 5 "

The instalment of five per cent made payable on the 1st day of September is the final call. Said call, including those previously made, being one hundred per cent upon the capital stock of the Company, the making the stock full

Stockholders residing in Allen County and vicinity can, at their election, pay instalments to Messrs Allen Hamilton & Co., Fort Wayne.

JOHN N DRUMMOND, Sec'y

Lafayette June 29. 1854. 4m1

Madison, Indianapolis & Peru Railroad.

THIS Road is now in full operation for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

Passengers Express Train leaves Peru daily, at 5.30 A M, arrives at Indianapolis at 11 A M, Madison, 5 P M., where passengers take the Lightning Line of Seamers for Cincinnati, reaching the city at 5 A M., in twenty-four hours from Peru.

Returning leaves Cincinnati at 7 P. M., arrive at Peru at 7 next evening.

No charge for meal or lodging on the boats.

FARE, from Peru to Indianapolis, $2 00

do Peru to Cincinnati, $4 50

E W. H. ELLIS, President.

Indianapolis, May 22d. 47

Elegant Confections.

PRESERVED GINGER, Candies, Fine Root Gum Drops, for sale by J. D. WERDEN & Co.

GRASS CLOTH HANDKERCHIEFS.—Ladies Grass Cloth Handkerchiefs from 37½ cts. to $1 25 each, at 57 Columbia street, WM. T. ABBOTT.

BLACK SILK SHAWLS of the best quality for sale at low prices at the Boston Dry Good Store, by WM. T. ABBOTT.

PLAIN BERAGES—white, pink, light blue, dark blue, steel color, tan drabs, purple, and olive's just arrived, in season for the hot weather, at the Boston Dry Goods Store, 57 Columbia street. May 10, 1854.

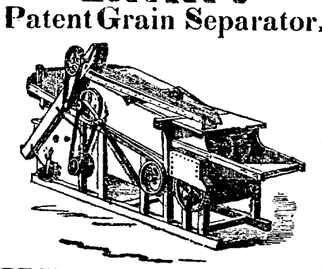
BLK. SILKS wrp CASHMERETTE—Just the article for handsome Summer Coats, this day received and for sale by WM. T. ABBOTT. May 10, 1854.

FANS! FANS!—A great variety just received of all prices, making the most complete assortment ever offered in town, for sale by WM. T. ABBOTT.

WHITE Silk warp FLANNELS constantly on hand and for sale at 57 Columbia street, by WM. T. ABBOTT.

CRAPE SHAWLS.—White Crape Shawls can be bought at 57 Columbia street, 25 per cent cheaper than at any place in the State. May 10, 1854. WM. T. ABBOTT.

MOFFITT'S Patent Grain Separator,



I WISH to call the attention of those interested to my eight horse power "GRAIN SEPARATOR," which, after having been for the past two years in successful operation, has proven itself to be greatly superior, in every particular, to all other now in use.

The first premium was awarded to this machine at the Ohio State Fair, held in Dayton—also, at the World's Exhibition in New York, in 1853—the only places at which it has been exhibited in this country.

At a practical test of this Separator in competition with the best of those made in England, last season it received the highest commendations of the press and of all the leading Agriculturists in that country.

I will have a large number ready for the coming crop, made of the best material

Fresh Arrival of New Goods.

WE have this week received a large stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods suited to the wants of our customers. One of our firm, J. W. Townley, has been in New York the past six weeks, purchasing and will be sending us new Goods by Railroad, almost daily, for the next month.

On Monday, we are receiving THIRTY BOXES of Goods; among them are many desirable styles of Spring Dress Goods, Silks, Lawns, Bonnets, Gloves, Mitts, &c. &c. A call is solicited from all who are in want of desirable Spring Goods.

y37 J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

Provision Agency Store,

Next door East of No. 3, Jones Block.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

THE subscriber has established himself in the above business, and is prepared to furnish, at Wholesale or Retail

White Fish, Trout,

Pickerell, Bass, Bay Fish, Cat Fish,

AND SHADE,

At the same or less than Toledo prices.

Western Reserve Cheese, Salt, Flour, Pork, Lard &c. s agent for Smith Superior Rectified Whiskey, and prepared to receive and sell on commission all kinds of provisions.

All business attended to with promptness and dispatch. MOSES DRAKE, J.

March 10, 1854. y36

Groceries, Wholesale and Retail.

JUST received at the Farmers' Depot, and for sale, wholesale or retail, at the lowest rates:

20 hogsheads New Orleans Sugar,
2 " " clarified,
15 bbl. Molasses,
10 half bbl. "
15 bbl. Vinegar,
50 bags Coffee,
250 bushels Dried Apples,

and a full stock of Groceries generally.

April 21. H. R. SCHWEGMAN

FURS, Deer Skins, Hides, Rags, Tallow and Lard wanted at the Farmers' Depot.

H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

COUNTY and City Orders taken in exchange for Goods. H. R SCHWEGMAN.

Roots! Roots! Roots!

NOTICE TO ROOT DIGGERS.

THE following kind of Roots will be bought at the Farmers' Depot, for which the highest price will be paid. The Roots must be washed clean and well dried.

Ginseng,	Sarsaparilla,
Seneca Snake Root,	Blood Root,
Golden Seal,	Solomon Seal Root (large white),
Canada Snake,	Ladies Slipper,
Unicorn,	Blue Flag without fibre
Beth Root,	Sweet Cicely.
Black Root,	
Elm Bark (brittle & white)	

H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

The Ohio Harmonist.

A FULL supply for sale by
April 22, 1854. N. P. STOCKBRIDGE.

I HAVE just received and offers for sale a good assortment of Buggy and seat Springs, at No. 12 and 125, Columbia st.

Dec 12, 1853 R. W. TAYLOR.

2000 lbs. WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE just received and for sale at No. 123 & 125 Columbia street, by

Dec. 12. R. W. TAYLOR.

R. W. TAYLOR

HAS now now received and offers for sale, at No. 123 & 125 west end Columbia street,

50 tons Juniate Iron.
10 " Swedes do
American and English blister Steel,
Cast Steel, German Steel,
Steel Plow Slabs,
Steel and Iron Plow Slabs.

Dec. 12, 1853.

A LARGE LOT OF WINDOW GLASS is offered very low at No. 123 & 125, by

Dec. 12. R. W. TAYLOR.

HOE & Co. AND ROLLAND CAST Steel Mill Saws, at No 123 & 125 Columbia st

Dec. 12. R. W. TAYLOR.

5 Bbls Crushed Sugar,
5 bbls Pulverized Sugar, for sale by

Dec. 12. R. W. TAYLOR.

20 BALES COTTON BATTING for sale by R. W. TAYLOR.
West end Columbia st., No. 125

200 doz. CHURNS, 25 doz. TUBS.
25 doz Buckets, 19 " Washboards
is offered for sale at No. 122 and 125 Columbia st.

R. W. TAYLOR.

10 BAGS PEPPER is offered for sale by R W TAYLOR,

10 Bales assorted Nos. COTTON YARN from the Cooper's factory, Dayton, by

R. W. TAYLOR,

100 SACKS BEST RIO COFFEE for sale by R W TAYLOR,
No 125 Columbia st.

A General Assortment of Men and Boys HATS and CAPS, for sale cheap by

R. W. TAYLOR.

Dec 12 No 125, west end Columbia st.

Carter's Spanish Mixture,

The Great Purifier of the Blood.

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has become celebrated for the number of extraordinary cures its agency, has induced the proprietors, at the urgent request of their friends, to offer it to the public, which they do with the utmost confidence in its virtues and wonderful curative properties. The following certificates, selected from a large number, are, however, stronger testimony than the mere word of the proprietors; and are all from gentlemen well known in their localities, and of the highest respectability, many of them residing in the city of Richmond, Va.

F. BOYDEN, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, knows every where, says he has seen the Medicine called CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE administered in over a hundred cases, in nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, with the most astonishingly good results. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen.

AGUE AND FEVER—GREAT CURE.—I hereby certify, that for three years I had Ague and Fever of the most violent description. I had several Physicians, took large quantities of Quinine, Mercury, and I believe all the Tonics advertised but all all without any permanent relief. At last I tried CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, two bottles of which effectually cured me, and I am happy to say I have had neither Chills or Fevers since. I consider it the best Tonic in the world, and the only medicine that ever reached my case. JOHN LONG. Beaver Dam, near Richmond, Va.

C. B. LUCK, Esq., now in this city of Richmond, and for many years in the Post Office, has such confidence in the astonishing efficacy of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, that he has bought upwards of 50 bottles, which he has never known it to fail when taken according to directions.

Dr. MINGE, a practising Physician, and formerly of the City Hotel, in the city of Richmond, says he has witnessed in a number of instances the effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE which were most truly surprising. He says in a case of Consumption, dependent on the Liver, the good effects were wonderful indeed.

SAMUAL M. DRINKER, of the firm of Drinker & Morris, Richmond, was cured of Liver Complaint of 3 years standing, by the use of two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture.

GREAT CURE OF SCROFULA.—The Editors of the Richmond Republican had a servant employed in their press room, cured of violent Scrofula, combined with Rheumatism which entirely disabled him from work. Two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture made a perfect cure of him, and the Editors, in a public notice, say they "cheerfully recommend it to all who are afflicted with any disease of the blood."

STILL ANOTHER CURE OF SCROFULA.—I had a very valuable boy cured of Scrofula by Carter's Spanish Mixture. I consider it truly a valuable medicine. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Conductor on the R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.

SALE RHEUM OF 20 YEARS STANDING CURED.

Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, residing in the city of Richmond, was cured by three bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, of Sale Rheum, which he had nearly 20 years, and which all the physicians of the city could not cure. Mr. Tompson is a well known merchant in the city of Ricomond, Va, and his cure is most remarkable.

WM. A. MATTHEWS, of Richmond, had a servant cured of Syphilis in the worst form, by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He says he cheerfully recommends it, and considers it an invaluable medicine.

RICHARD. WEST, of Richmond, was cured of Scrofula, and what Physicians called confirmed Consumption, by three bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture.

EDWIN BURTON, commissioner of the revenue, says he has seen the good effects of Carter's Spanish Mixture in a number of Syphilitic cases, and says it is a perfect cure for that horrible disease.

WM. G. HARWOOD, of Richmond, cured of Old Sores and Ulcers, which disabled him from walking. Took a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and was enabled to walk without a crutch, in a short time permanently cured.

BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125, Main Street, Richmond Va.

And for sale by A. B. REED, WALL & MAYER, Fort Wayne and by Dealers in Medicine everywhere

July 7. y 1

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. VON BONHORST

RESIDENT DENTIST.

Office next door to the Spencer House, Calhoun street,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens that he has re-furnished his office, and has just received a beautiful assortment of teeth, which for *durability* and *life like* appearance, are unsurpassed by any manufactured. Persons desirous of having any operation in Dentistry well performed either *Surgical* or *Mechanical* would do well to give him a call. Three years residence here, and the fact of having taken the FIRST PREMIUM at S. STATE FAIR, and also at the COUNTY FAIR for five in succession, is a sufficient guarantee that the work shall be done well.

N B Teeth extracted for the poor gratis, and *no charge made for advice.* 35

REAL PREMIUM

DAGUERREOTYPES

"Sweet copy, far more dear to me,
Lifeless, unfeeling as thou art,
Than all the living forms could be,
Save her who placed thee near my heart"

Mr. A. McDONALD returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity for their liberal patronage, and respectfully invites them to call, examine specimens of his pictures, and see the perfection to which the Daguerrean art has arrived.

His Pictures exhibited at the late State Fair, at Lafayette, were universally admitted to be far superior to any collection of pictures there, for which he was awarded a Premium and Diploma.

Those who want perfect copies of themselves or friends are respectfully invited to call and see the

Real Premium Pictures

(not those styled so only by the advertisers) at Mr. McDONALD'S Rooms, No 3 Phenix Block, Calhoun street.

Instructions given in the Art, and Apparatus and Materials furnished on the lowest terms.

We, the undersigned, who attended the late State Fair at La Fayette, take pleasure in certifying that Mr. A. McDonald's Daguerreotypes were universally admitted (so far as we heard any expression) to be far superior to any exhibited at the Fair.

Mrs Samuel Edsall,	Wm Rockhill,
Mrs. T. N. Hood,	E C S Ion,
Miss Lydia Hamilton,	A. J. Avery,
Miss Dee Edsall,	Julius Holmes,
Dr. E. Pierce,	C. W. Noel Hist,
T. N. Hood,	James Story,
Mrs. Mary Roop,	F. C. Rudisill,
John S. Holcomb,	Cassius O. Ley,
James Vanhouiff,	Wm Hamilton.

BUTTER WANTED.

THE highest Market Price will be paid at the Farmers' Depot for good fresh butter

Families supplied to those farmers who wish to put their butter ready for market.

H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

500 KEGS JUNIATE NAILS for sale low, at No. 123 & 125 Columbia st

R W TAYLOR

10 Bbls TANNERS OIL for sale by

R W TAYLOR

50 Bbls NEW ORLEANS SUGAR for sale by R W TAYLOR,
No 125 west end Columbia st.

VINEGAR! VINEGAR! VINEGAR!!!

A FEW Barrels Cider Vinegar can be had at No. 85 Columbia street.

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

Buckwheat Flour.

A Choice article, by the Bbl or small quantity can be had of Williams & Huestis,
No. 85 Columbia street.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!

100 Bbls extra N Orleans Molasses can be bought at a small advance above the Store prices.

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS

Wholesale Grocery store, No. 85 Columbia st.

10000 Hides Wanted

FOR which we will pay 4 cents per lb cash, or 10 cents per lb in exchange for Boots.

H. C. GREY & Co.

71 Columbia Street, near Lafayette Bridge.

2,000 Cords Bark Wanted

at $2 50 per cord, cash, delivered at our Tannery on the Feeder canal. H. C GREY & Co.

Country Merchants & Grocers,

INSTEAD of going to Toledo or Cincinnati to purchase Groceries, you will find it much to your interest to purchase of WILLIAMS & HUESTIS Wholesale Grocers, No. 85, Columbia st., Fort Wayne, by so doing you will save the expense of going farther and, in many cases, the entire cost of freight.

William & Huestis having made their purchases with direct reference to the country trade, are selling at a very small advance above the Eastern and Cincinnati prices.

☞ Don't forget the place No 85 Columbia street.

About Medicine.

SEEING the world is full of new Medicines, if any person sought introduction still another, in the words of our fathers, what is to be done? There is nothing to be done, if the medicine is good, but we know of only two ways to get such a boon to, in plain language, and let the article stand on its own merits, by speaking for itself through its *cures*. Of the purely natural Remedy obtained from a *Salt Well, 400 feet deep, in Pennsylvania*,

KIER'S ROCK OIL,

We observe that as it *cures* various diseases, it will not do to class it among the humbugs,—although it is too much to say it will cure every body every time. Few, very few, however, among the many medicines now using it, are disappointed. Used as it is, both INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY, it stands the greater chance of reaching the seat of disease. There are various kinds of old Petroleum—offensive to smell and taste. Many of the Limbaughs of the day (and some are very good) are compounded in part with some kind of Rock Oil. Hence it stands to reason that if a Petroleum can be had which can be swallowed it must be good, and thus *Kier's Oil*, having great advantage, is the very essence and quintessence of medicine. It doctors the whole man, from head to foot—flesh and blood—skin and bones, and eradicates Disease and the cause of Disease—root and branch.

Justified in using this language, as the Proprietors are, from personal observation for the last two or three years, as well as from constantly accumulating testimony—Letters—Certificates—printed, and written, and verbal Statements,—we do not feel at liberty to hold back the result from the people—it would not be right.

IF YOU OBJECT

that it is said to cure too *many* diseases to be good—We reply—We cannot tell *how* it is, but so it is—that it cures so many diseases—and it is no affair of ours—it is the good fortune of the afflicted. We suppose it is just as easy for NATURE to make a Remedy for the whole man as part of a *man*—she never leaves her work half done. Another thing—we do not have as many diseases as we think. Take for instance

SCROFULA—or KING'S EVIL, and all those Diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood, and other fluids of the body,—this Oil will eradicate them with little cost. And yet there are perhaps a dozen different manifestations of Scrofula, in the same or in different persons—and some people call them different diseases, which will never do. I was the opinion of the late Dr. *Rush*, Philadelphia, that there existed in *Nature* an antidote to every malady to which man is liable.

REFERENCES.

We add a few cases from the many certificates at hand:

RHEUMATISM.—G. W. Spencer, Three Rivers, Mich.; F. H. Beecker, Cincinnati (both inflammatory); H Folmer, D. L. Co., Ind.; P. H. Milnbank, 65 years old, Utica. Take teaspoonful 3 times a day and bathe.

COUGH.—R. v. B. Halsted, John Watt, W. Day (for breast and lungs), Pittsburgh. Teaspoonful 3 times a day

SORE EYES.—J C Fisher, La Grange Centre; J M Mead, Mishawaka; S Nigh, Hagerstown. Apply 2 or 3 times a day, and if there is a scrofulous tendency, dose 3 times a day. Allow a little to get under the lid.

PILES.—E C Garretson, Cin.; Mr. Shell, Aller Co., Ind., J M Marshall, Salzbury, and others.—use internally and externally.

DIARRHŒA.—J Donovan, Indianapolis, grandson, 2 years old, of diarrhœa from his birth. H Wise Pittsburgh, dose every three hours.

AGUE.—J G Jones, Terre Haute, Dec. 28, 1853—wife and 2 children cured of *inveterate ague*, and many others. Dose every 3 hours in absence of the fever.

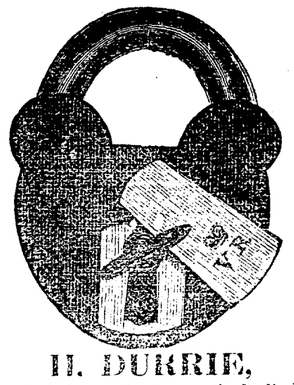
DOCTOR J. FLATERRY, Columbus, writes that in his practice KIER'S PETROLEUM has superceded the use of Cod Liver Oil for the Lungs, and he uses it exclusively for Diarrhea and Dysentery, Scrofulous Affections and Enlargements of the Soleen.

Price 50 cents. For sale by H B REED, WALL & MEYER, J COLLINS, and Mr. WAGNER, Fort Wayne.

E. M LYON, *Proprietor*,

Fort Wayne, January 21. tf—29

NEW HARDWARE.



H. DURRIE,

No 81 Columbia St. (Sign of the Padlock)

HAVING received his fall supplies, offers the most complete assortment of HARDWARE in all its branches ever offered by any one in this place, of

AMERICAN & FOREIGN BAR IRON,

CAST - STEEL, NAILS, GLASS,

Axles Elliptic Springs, anvils, bellows, Vises,

and other heavy goods for the mechanic, will compare with any stock in the city.

MECHANICS will find an assortment of TOOLS to suit up to the finest style and warranted quality

Building Materials

of all kinds, including Nails, Sash and Glass, of all sizes. DOOR TRIMMINGS of all the most approved patterns now in use.

FARMER'S GOODS

comprising every kind of Casting, from a Hand Vice to a Cotton Gin, Shovels, Spades, Scoops, Grubbing Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Saddlers' Hardware & Gunsmiths' Trimmings,

of a greater variety than is usually found.

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

Plated and Britannia Castors, Table Forks, & Spoons

SOLAR LAMPS,

And a variety of new Fluid Lamps, Britannia Tea Sets, Carriage Castings and Pendents, and an assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of all descriptions.

Fort Wayne, Aug 24th, 1853.

Proclamation to the Invalids of Syracuse

$5,000 REWARD!

PULVERMACHER'S

Hydro-Electric Voltaic Chains

ARE for the first time introduced to the people of Syracuse and vicinity, and the most extraordinary, effectual and strictly astonishing mode of instantly relieving and permanently curing all

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Now we know that an assertion of a similar to the above meets the eye of the reader almost daily, and perhaps this may be classed with many others. But believe us, gentle reader, this is the only magnetic remedial agent that is covered by patent granted by this government, on the ground that it was a strictly useful and scientific article. The Chains are now on exhibition at the Onondaga House and attract the attention of the thousands who daily visit it.

MODE OF USE.

The manner of using the Chains is very simple. The chain is *first to be steeped with it in warm vinegar*, as the electricity is applied to the part where the pain is located and the other end is fastened to the arm. The moment the chain shall come in contact with each other, the magnetic operation, the cure *is more rapid* and certain.

The electricity is generated by the passing through the patent cement of unite coupled electro magnetism. In the human frame, no other remedy has ever so much concentrated and combined power to relieve pain. Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Tedious and swell of Joints, Pain in the Back, Dropsies, Numbness, Pain Across Neuralgia in the Face, Lumbago, Nervous Head ache, Palpitation of the heart, General debility, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases, Asthma, Consumption, Paralysis.

$1000 DOLLARS

will be given to any person who will produce satisfactory evidence to the effect that these Chains will not cure any of the diseases for which they are recommended, when used according to the directions accompanying the Chains.

ANOTHER FACT.

It is truly the Gentleman's friend for he can take the chain around his waist, and no one will know that he wears it, and the most delicate female can wear them with the greatest comfort, and at the same time receive the benefit of the use of the Electric Chain, during the day or night.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Electric Chains are highly recommended by Dr. Parsons, M. D., Rev. A. Bigelow, Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss, and others, who daily wear them. The proprietor has also in his possession hundreds of letters of the highest character, from persons who have been restored to health by the use of the Electric Chains.

FEMALE DISEASES.

The introduction of the Electric Chains into the practice of a new era in medicine, and many females, it can safely be estimated, have been saved from premature graves, who have died yearly from this cause.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

It is well known to the faculty that this disease is often aggravated by the use of medicine, and that in proportion to the amount of medicine given, the more the patient is deranged, the sooner will death take place in this scene.

During the last 6 years there have been *one thousand cases of Prolapsus Uteri* (falling of the womb) have been permanently cured in England and France. Most of those cases were ladies of high standing, who had previously tried all other kinds of treatment with no benefit. Among the distinguished of ladies that have been cured in Paris is the present Queen of France. In one month's time the Electric Chains *are said to* have been cured in the city of New York many who have always been the names to be published for the benefit of those suffering with similar complaints. The mode of use is very simple, and can be used with perfect safety to the most delicate female. The Chains are worn around the body, and allow the electricity to act on the part. This is to be repeated four times a day, or every three hours.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

The Electric Chains never fail to relieve the severe pains and swellings incident to this disease. The worst forms of this disease readily yield to the application of a few hours, and in nothing like instances have they been known to fail, if worn and used as directed in connection. All persons who are victims of this usual distressing complaint, are kindly invited to call and obtain a pamphlet of Grant & Partridge, agents for Syracuse, who will also explain their mode of use.

The Electric chains can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, by addressing (post paid) one of the agents in the principal cities, or Joseph Steinert, 363 Broadway, New York.

CARD TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enceinte* are requested not to wear them owing for a few minutes at each application, for by long continued use miscarriage is frequently produced.

Durfees, Burrows & Co., and Foot & Farrington, Agents for Syracuse and vicinity.

JOSEPH STEINERT,
Gen. Agent, 363 Broadway N. Y.

For sale by WALL & MEYER

Buy Iron Master, See Sir Columbia st.

Feb 14, 1854. 1—37 FORT WAYNE.

Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous

Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocating when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh, Constant imaginings of Evil, and Great depression of Spirits.

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

Celebrated German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

"The Bitters mixture is, without doubt, the greatest medicine extant for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhea has come under our notice, wherein the patient has exhausted the Materia Medicas of the different schools of medicine, with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use these bitters, and a few bottles of them entirely cured him. Many such cases we could refer to. We hope our readers will recollect this great restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside, and blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."—*Philadelphia Democrat (German).*

Sold by H. B. REED;

and WALL & MEYER, Fort Wayne, and all Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Jne 24th, 1854. y51

NEW GOODS.

No. 79 GRANITE STORE. OAKLEY & FRENCH, No. 79 GRANITE STORE,

WOULD respectfully say to their friends and the public, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer stock of Goods, which (they flatter themselves) is more complete than ever before offered in this market.

We have a very fine assortment of Table and Pocket CUTLERY.

A superior stock of all kinds of Culinary ware—

A large supply of

HOUSE TRIMMINGS,

Locks, Latches, Bolts, Screws, and all the little etceteras necessary to Trim a Cabin or Mansion.

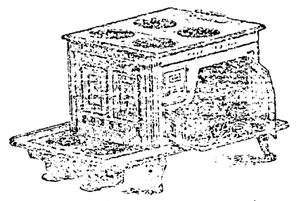
We would call the attention of Railroad Contractors to our stock of Shovels, Mattocks, Spades, Crowbars, and many other implements in their line.

A good assortment of Carpenter's, Cooper's Blacksmith's and other tools of the newest styles, and most improved patterns. *Warranted.*

We have a large stock of best Cast Steel Hoes (Turtle's genuine), Scythes, Cradles, and all other implements of farming known in Hardware Stores.

We wish to assure our friends that our Stock is very large, *well selected* in view of *this market*, and purchased *direct* of the *manufacturers* or of the *importers*. In all cases we get our goods of *first hands*, thereby saving one *profit* of which we are willing to give our customers the benefit.

STOVES.



We have received a fine assortment, and our supply will be kept up all summer.

We are prepared to supply Merchants with any quantity of

TIN-WARE

at short notice; and all orders for our goods will be met up with dispatch and correctness, at prices that will be advantageous to the purchasers.

We are prepared to do *all* kinds of Job or House work in the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron line. All work warranted.

Nov 7, 1853.

GUNS! GUNS!

South side of Columbia St., three doors east of Clinton.

SMITH & CO.,

Rifle and Pistol Manufacturers.

DEALERS in double and single barrel Guns, Revolvers and other Pistol, Powder Shot, and Caps. Guns neatly repaired.

GUNSMITHS furnished with materials a *Low Prices*

Store on south side Columbia street, three doors east of Clinton.

☞ *Increased Twist Target Rifles* made to order and warranted to perform according to the annexed Table:

At 100 yards, an average of 1 inch each shot.

200	"	3	"
300	"	5	"
400	"	8	"

SMITH & CO.

Nov 7, 1853. y38

H. & J. GREY & CO.

HAVING TINNERY completed and in full operation, are prepared to fill orders for Leather, Oil, Tallow, &c., on the most favorable terms. Our Tannery is situated on the Feeder canal, one mile south of the city, under the Tolledo Railroad.

Eastern and Imported Leather,

KEEPING CONSTANTLY on hand a full assortment of Eastern and Imported Leather, &c., which we offer for sale on the most favorable terms. Also, a large stock of Oak Tanned Leather, which we will sell low for cash, or exchange for Hides. Our Leather is all manufactured by ourselves, and we warrant it to be equal to any in the market.

Call at the Tannery, on the Feeder canal, one mile south of the city, under the Toledo Railroad.

Nov 10, 1853 y36

Cabinet & Chair Making.

THE UNDERSIGNED having commenced business in the shop recently occupied by A. J. Pauley, on Columbia street, between Clinton and Harrison streets, is prepared to manufacture to order

Common and Fancy Chairs.

which will be found to be of the best material and workmanship. Also, Bedsteads, and all other articles usually made in a shop of the kind.

☞ Repairing done on short notice.

HIRAM SMITH.

Fort Wayne, October 1, 1853. y36

Composition Cement Roofing.

THE subscriber has made arrangements and procured the necessary materials for covering buildings with the popular Composition and Gravel Roof. This system of Roofing has given universal satisfaction wherever it has been introduced, and is fully superseding all others. Its great advantages of durability, cheapness, tightness, and perfect safety from fire recommend it to all persons erecting good buildings. Though fully equal to tin in every respect, the cost is less than one-half—but little more in fact than pine shingles.

For specimens the public are invited to examine the new 4 story Cabinet Shop of J. M. Adler, and Cooper's new Car Factory, south of A. Hamilton.

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN.

Oct. 10 y36

HENRY WILLIAMS A. C. HUESTIS.

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

No. 85 Columbia street, Fort Wayne,

Constantly keep on hand

Groceries of all Kinds,

Such as Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Spices, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Buggy and Door Mats, Tubs, Buckets, Wash Boards,

AXES, NAILS, GLASS,

Sash, Stone and Earthenware, Glassware, Flour, Cheese, Cotton Batting, Cotton Yarn, Candles, Hatchets, Shovels, Lead, Powder, Gun Flints, Well and Halter Ropes, Wrapping Paper, Wrapping Twine, Candle Wicking, &c., &c!

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Will save money by purchasing their Groceries of WILLIAMS & HUESTIS, as they sell at a very small advance above Eastern and Cincinnati market.

FARMERS

will at all times receive the highest cash price for all kinds of produce.

Fort Wayne, January 6th, 1853

1850. 1850.

J. E. HILL, A. M. ORBISON.

HILL & ORBISON,

(Successors to Hill, Orbison & Co.,)

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Produce.* ☜

REFERENCES:

E. Haskell & Co.,	*Toledo.*	Ayres & Tunis,	*New York.*
Smith, Robinson & Co.	"	Kent, Pong & Co.,	"
Collins, Brown & Co.	"	Kimberley, Penn & Co.,	*Buffalo.*
Peckham & Scott.	"	C. McKennell & Co.,	*Cincinnati.*
Field & King,	"	John Rauch,	*Dayton.*
Kirk & Lawton,	*Piqua, Ohio.*	H. S. Mayo,	*Troy, Ohio.*

Fort Wayne, September 16, 1848.

Piano Forte Warehouse.

At Manufacturer's Prices.

T. P. ANDERSON, agent for G. Gilbert, and I. Lemuel Gilbert, Piano Forte Manufacturers, of Boston, has a splendid collection of

Æolian and Boudoir Pianos

now on hand, at his room, in Hamilton's Block, over Feller's Shoe Store, to which he invites the attention of the public. The

BOUDOIR PIANOS

or compactness of form, beauty of style, delicacy of touch, power and quality of tone, *surpass all others* ever made in this country. Their peculiar form and construction render the tone so rich, veiled and powerful as entirely to preclude the possibility of being appreciated without being heard.

He is also agent for the sale of

Carhart's Patent Melodeons,

which for quality of Tone and Finish are universally admitted to be superior to, anything of the kind ever before offered to the public.

All instruments sold by him are warranted.

October 29, 1852. 1y7

PIANO-FORTE WARE ROOM.

C. L. HILL having opened rooms for the sale of

PIANO FORTES,

AND OTHER

Musical Instruments,

would say to the public that he is now receiving a large stock of Boardman & Gray's celebrated Pianos, with and without the

DOLCE CAMPANA ATTACHMENT.

This attachment combines more richness and beauty of tone than was ever before attained in the Piano Forte. In particular qualities are clearness, brilliancy and delicacy of tone, which falls upon the ear with surpassing softness, like the chiming peals of distant bells.

Messrs Boardman & Gray's Pianos, besides their other excellences, are warranted to be of great durability and wear longer than any others made.

He has also on hand a fine assortment of

Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c.

Also, Violin and Guitar Strings. In fact, almost every thing in the music line.

He is daily expecting a consignment of Stoddart's superior Piano Fortes. C. L. H.

CITY MILLS.

CLINTON-ST., NORTH SIDE OF CANAL.

THE subscribers will purchase any amount of WHEAT at the highest market rates. They are prepared and ready to FLOU it promptly any quantity of Wheat on the most reasonable terms.

Farmers who have *Custom Work to Grist* to grind will always find one more Run of Stone in readiness for this purpose.

All kinds of *Bread Stuffs and Mill Feed* at all time for sale.

HOAGLAND & COMSTOCH.

Fort Wayne, Aug 3, 1850. y5

1853. 1853.

Wm. S. EDSALL,

FORWARDING and Commission Merchant, and General Dealer in *Produce, Salt, Fish, &c.* Warehouse on the canal, Fort Wayne. Liberal Cash advances will be made on property consigned to me for sale in this, Toledo, Buffalo or New York markets.

REFER TO

Hugh McCulloch, Esq., Cashier Br. Bank,	Fort Wayne.
Smith & Hunt,	Toledo.
G. S. Bazard, Esq.,	Buffalo.
W. A. Brown,	New York.
Ayres & Tunis,	do. y35

BASS & EDRICK.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVE just received and opened at the new brick building corner of Court and Calhoun streets, the largest, cheapest and best selected

STOCK OF GROCERIES,

of every kind and description, ever brought to this market, all of which they are now prepared to exchange for cash, or Country Produce, such as Wheat, Corn, Oats, Beans, Beeswax, Lard, Tallow, Hides, Beeswax, Ginseng, Potatoes, Butter, and Eggs—and in fact almost any and everything else, except Corn Whiskey and Brick dust.

To the Country Dealers we would say we have been at great pains to get *first hands*, and can confidently guarantee to purchase as low as any house in the trade.

All we ask is an examination of our goods and prices. They cannot fail to please. Call and see for yourselves.

Fort Wayne, August 20, 1852 tf

1853. FORT WAYNE 1853.

STEAM IRON WORKS.

JACOB P. DWIER. JULIUS SPOHN.

DWIER & SPOHN,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES

Of every description, Saw Mills, Shingle and Stave Machines, Railroad Cars, Car Wheels, Saw and Grist Mill Gearing, Turning, Boring, Screw Cutting, Planing, Mortising, Tenoning, Mortising, Hanging Gates, Iron Fencing, Iron Railing, Iron Bridges, Iron Roofing, Iron Doors, Iron Shutters, Iron Fronts, Iron Columns, Iron Sash, Iron Window Frames, Iron Sills, Iron Lintels, Iron Stairs, Iron Vaults, Iron Safes, Iron Tanks, Iron Boilers, Iron Pumps, Iron Cisterns, Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Iron Ovens, Iron Skillets, Iron Plows, Iron Shovels, Iron Spades, Iron Scoops, Iron Grubbing Hoes, Iron Forks

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

VOL. 15—No. 11. FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854. WHOLE No. 1108

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE.—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, Third Story, opposite C. Kiser's.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up except at the option of the publisher.

Twelve lines constitute a One Dollar per Square of Ten lines for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and patch on the most reasonable ter

LIFE INSURANCE.

U States Life Insurance Annuity & Trust Company of Philadelphia.

OFFICES—S. E. corner Third and Chesnut sts., Girard's 5 Nassau street, New York; 48 Camp street, New Orleans; 60 Second street, Baltimore; 14 Congress street, Boston; 21 Third Street, Cincinnati.

Assets liable for Losses, Jan 1, 1853,

$2,006,629,000 !!

The Cash System, the only safe, sound and sensible one for either a Company or its insured members, as it gives every party in rigid application of correct Life Insurance business, has been pursued in the most eminent success of this Company.

CINCINNATI BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

John L. Vattier, President.
Richard Goulding, John W. Merrick,
S. H. W. Mellersh, I. F. Williams,
W. M. Cameron, Richard Bates,
James Mitchell, Robert Cameron,
A. Pell, Robert Morris,
John Evans. Wilson Barry, Secretary.
S. D. BAYLESS, Actuary for Fort Wayne.

D. P. Acers, M.D., Ex. Physician.
Aug. 27th, 1853. y-1

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Trinity Building, 111 Broadway.

Fat accumulating Cash Funds, July 31st., 1853.

$2,193,602.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Co,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital and Surplus, over $100,000.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above two most successful and responsible Life Insurance Companies in the United States, is prepared to receive application for Life Insurance.

Pamphlets containing rates of premium, and information on the subject of Life Insurance, may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

"It is no more the duty or right of man to provide for the daily bread for his family, while he lives, than it is to provide against their being left penniless in the event of his death."

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, *Agent.*

Fort Wayne, Sept. 12th, 1853. y10

Insurance Agency.

The subscriber having received the agency of the Ætna Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

Is prepared to issue policies on the most favorable terms.

This Company has a Capital Stock of $300,000, all paid in and well invested, and is one of the oldest and most responsible Companies in the Union.

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1851. y17

Protection

Fire & Marine Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital Stock. $300,000.

THE undersigned, Agent of this old and well known Company is fully authorized to insure Dwellings, Stores, Hotels, Warehouses, Mills, Manufactories, Barns, &c. Also, Household Furniture and Goods, Wares and Merchandise contained and stored therein, against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

Also, Dry Goods, Groceries, Manufactured Goods, Produce, Household Furniture, Live Stock, and every other description of Merchandize or Personal property, shipped or to be shipped per canal steamboat, or lake, to or from points on the Western waters, or between Eastern cities, (via Lakes or other inland routes) and any town in the Western country, against the hazards of

INLAND TRANSPORTATION,

Also, shipments of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, per good vessel or vessels, between New Orleans and Eastern ports—between New Orleans and other Gulf ports—between all American ports and English or European ports or to any maritime ports whatsoever in the Atlantic waters, against the perils of the SEAS

For terms of insurance—also pamphlets containing further information, apply to

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.,
Agent Protection Insurance Company.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 16, 1850. y15

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

L. M. NINDE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

OFFICE—On the corner of Main & Calhoun streets. y26

W. S. HOAGLAND,

Attorney at Law,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Room No. 2, over Recorder's Office. y7

GEO. HOUGH, JR. WILLIAM S. JONES.

HOUGH & JONES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

FORT WAYNE, Ind.

WILL attend to all legal business entrusted to their care, and will give accurate attention to the collecting and securing of debts throughout the state.

REFERENCES.

Allen Hamilton, Fort Wayne. Spofford, Tileston & Co. N.Y
J. W. Townley & Co. " David Leavitt, "
Young & Waite, Monroe. " Taylor & Hogg, "
W. A. Otis & Co., Cleveland. " Holland Holmes & Co. "
Hitchcock, Wilcox & Co. " Ostrom & Brokaw, "
W. R. Golding, Cincinnati. " Edward Golding, "
Fox & French, " Loring, Fox & Co., Boston.
Mussey, Andrews & Co. " Stoddard & Lawrence, "
Conway, Tyng & Co. " Mathews & Hart, Philadelp.
Wilkinson & Co., Buffalo. " Weed & Abbot, "
Hayward & Noyes, " Bullitt & Fairthorne, "

J. L. WORDEN. C. CASE.

WORDEN & CASE,

Attorneys at Law.

Office s.w. corner of Public Square, over Recorder's Office

ap. 1st, 1853 — FORT WAYNE, Ind.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

LAND & COLLECTION AGENT.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL practice in the State and Federal Courts, and give special attention to *Land Agencies*, and the *Securing and Collection of Debts* in any part of Indiana.

REFERENCES.

Grinnell, Minturn & Co. } *New York.*
Hilton, Wolfe & Moore, }
John Steward, Jr. & Co. }
Sweatt, Manton & Phenton, } *Cincinnati.*
Robert Halsey, Esq. } *Boston.*
Clark & Work. }
Stedman, Maynard & Co. } *Fort Wayne.*
Wm. A. Braun & Co. }
Allen Hamilton, }
Hugh McCulloch, }
R. W. Taylor, }

Office—On Clinton-st., opposite the Brick Church. y-1

E. F. COLERICK. [1849.] W. H. WITHERS.

COLERICK & WITHERS, *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and General Land and Tax Agents*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will attend to the Collection and Securing of Claims, and Examination of Titles, &c. in Indiana.

*** OFFICE, over B. Smith's Store, corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets.

Nov. 17, 1849. 29—y.

W. W. CARSON, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will practice in the Courts of the 12th Judicial Circuit, Ind., and will give prompt attention to collections, and examination of Titles, &c. in Indiana.

REFERENCES.

Hon. David McDonald, *professors of Law*
" William T. Otto, *Indiana University*
Samuel Hanna, *Fort Wayne.*
Thos. Hamilton, "
Allen Hamilton, "
Samuel L. Rugg, *Decatur*

*** OFFICE—On Clinton Street, two doors west of the Bank. y39

F. RANDALL, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Master in Chancery*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Office on Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Brick Store.

R. BRAKENRIDGE, *Land Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will attend to the Collection, Adjustment, or Securing of Debts, the payment of Taxes, purchase and sale of lands, and examination of Titles in any part of Indiana.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. W. G. & G. W. Ewing, Fort Wayne
" S. Hanna, "
" Hugh McCulloch, "
" Alfred Harrison, *Indianapolis*
" Richard Snyder, *New York.*
" W. Dyatt, "
" Alex. Keesee, "
" Jos. Jessop, "
" J. D. & F. Keese, *Cincinnati, Ohio*

OFFICE—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, under the Sentinel office.

MEDICAL NOTICES.

Dr. C. S. Smith,

Fort Wayne.

Office on Calhoun street, recently occupied by Drs. Pargin and Worden, under the Sentinel Office.

Fort Wayne, July 7th. y-1

T. P. McCULLOUGH, M. D.

Surgeon & Physician.

Office under the Odd Fellow's Hall.

Fort Wayne, June 16th, 1854. 1m-20

Drs. O. & Mary F. THOMAS.

OFFICE North-West Corner of Main and Calhoun streets, in Hanna's Block, over Poelling's Shoe Store, FORT WAYNE, IND. 6—41

Dr. ROGERS

Office on Corner Main and Calhoun streets Over R. Evans & Co's Store.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 19, 1853. 1m-21

C. E. Tupper, M. D.,

SURGEON & OCCULIST.

OFFICE corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets, over G. Wilson's store, where he may be found day and night by those wishing his skill in Medicine or Surgery.

All diseases of the Eye treated by the most approved surgical methods.

Fort Wayne, July 1st. 1y2

HOMŒOPATHIST.

DR. DARWIN has removed his office one door south, and now has rooms in the third story of the same, over neatly and orderly, to the inspection of his patients, to practice Homœopathy in its purity.

N. B. Books, Medicines, and Cases for sale. Residence at Wm. Bowen's, Barr Street. 37

Dr. Woodworth

HAS removed his Office to the Rooms, over the counter of Gibson & Wagner's store, directly face of the 1st Presbyterian Church, where he may be found when not professionally engaged.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 25th, 1854. 24

DR. G. S. BRIGGS, practitioner of Medicine and Surgery at his residence on Columbia street. The accompanying certificate will have with him patients.

Fort Wayne, August 16th, 1847. 1-6

HOMŒOPATHY.

DR. LEONARD, M.D., respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity as a *Homœopathic Physician*, and may be consulted at the Office of Dr. Brooks, on Calhoun Street, first building south of Court House and Simons's hotel opposite the Bank. y35

Books and Stationery.

C. L. HILL has received his Spring and Summer supply of Books and Stationery, and has now on hand one *best stock* ever offered for sale in this market. Inter alia of

SCHOOL BOOKS

of every description used in this vicinity, and offers them at Wholesale or Retail. Country merchants will do as well to buy of him as to go East.

LAW BOOKS.—He keeps a general assortment of Standard Law Books, and has facilities to obtain anything in this line that may be wanted.

MEDICAL BOOKS.—Every thing in the medical line of a standard character can be had at Hill's Book Store.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.—A full supply of all standards works, together with all the standard works, are kept constantly on hand, and new miscellaneous books are received as soon as published.

PAPER

French, English and American Cap and Letter Paper, worth from one cent and fifty cents to fifty dollars per ream. Envelopes, Wrapping paper, Printing and Hardware Paper, for sale always on hand.

Fancy Articles.

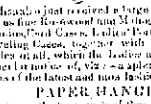
He has also just received a large lot of Fancy articles, such as Envelopes, Pocket Books, Money and Work Boxes, Portfolios, Card Cases, Ladies' Pocket Books, Writing Cases, together with the most beautiful articles of all, which the Ladies are requested to look, previous to purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident I can please Calhoun of the latest and most fashionable style.

PAPER HANGINGS.

He keeps the best stock of Paper Hangings, Window Shades and Fire Board prints in the place.

May 13 h.

CLEAR THE



Track, Coming

Boston Store.

E. S. AVALINE,

No. 125 Columbia Street, (over R. W. Taylor's Store,) east of Hill & Osborn's, Fort Wayne.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has just bought East and opened at the above stand a receiving, a large and new assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

including all sorts, sizes, and qualities; warranted to be of the best workmanship, and getting in the latest and neatest styles.

THE LADIES will find every variety of Polkas Gaiters, Buskins, Excelsiors, Jenny Lands, Thick Slips, &c., &c. Also, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR in great variety.

FOR GENTLEMEN, besides Eastern work, he has a large assortment of Home-Made Calf and Kip Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Brogans, Brogans, &c. In short, the subscr is desirous in every respect, and will be sold CHEAPER than ever before in Fort Wayne.

This is no idle boast, but the point fact, as will be demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who will favor him with a call. The way it can be done is plainly, that they have been bought for Cash, and will be sold for the same exclusively, whereby the risk and loss of a credit system is obviated, buyers will only have to pay for their own Shoes, and not be taxed in addition a heavy per centage to close their neighbors.

Leather, Bindings, Findings, &c.

A heavy stock of Sole and Upper Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, Linings, Bindings, Findings, &c., for sale also offered for below former prices.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

Fort Wayne, March 4, 1854. y34

POETRY.

TIMELY VERSES.

Heaven help us all these terrific days!
The burning sun upon it wrath is pelting,
With fire directions, it must, but not rays,
And everything is melting!

Fans cease to flutter, as from the stagnant air,
I each weary, yea all their several grieving,
While with each stroke, in dolorous despair,
They feel the latter grieving!

The lean and lathy find a fate no kind,
For, all a day, they loom like any under,
Beneath the solar blaze till, withered spared,
And caper'd away to cinders!

Even stoics now are in the melting mood,
And vestal locks no more so ceasonably hold:
The very nose that gibes the Right pseudo,
Is now intensely torrid!

The cane, for fidgety in the deepest shade;
The pig on all it can find in the gutter;
And not a comfy Existence—I've said,
But quandary matters!

"To die, to sleep, perchance to dream," exclaims each one
Unto Heaven's sweeting sweltering, sweaty grumbler;
Then mops his brow and sighs, as he had done
A quite Herculean labor!

And lastly, what your verb in the mum,
Say no good mortems when they come together,
But only mutter, with a dismal frown,
"What horrid, horrid weather!"

Fair of the Allen County Agricultural Society.

To be held on Monday & Tuesday, Sept. 25 & 26.

Some mistakes and omissions having occurred in the list of premiums, published by us some weeks ago, we republish it this week, as corrected by the Executive committee.

List of Premiums.

HORSES.

Best stallion for draught,	$5 00
Second best, do.	3 00
Third best, do.	Diploma.
Best stallion for all work,	5 00
Second best, do.	3 00
Third best, do.	Diploma.
Best brood mare,	3 00 Trans. S. S.
Second best, do.	Diploma.
Best mare and colt,	3 00
Second best, do.	Diploma.
Best three year old colt,	3 00
Best two year old, do.	2 00 Trans. S. S.
Best one year old, do.	2 00
Best sucking, do.	1 00 Trans. S. S.
Best span of matched horses,	5 00
Best span of work horses,	5 00
Second best, do.	Diploma.
Best buggy horse,	5 00
Second best, do.	Diploma.
Best draft horse,	3 00
Second best do.	Diploma.

Awarding Committee.—Charles Lewis, of Huntington Co. J. H. Klinger, Christopher Slultz, Lewis Young, Richard Beck, John McQuiston, Benjamin Barbour, Orange Angel

Thorough bred Cattle.

Best bull three years old or over,	5 00
Second best of the same,	Diploma Trans. S.S.
Best bull two years old,	4 00
Second best of the same	Diploma Trans S.S.
Best bull one year old,	3 00
Second best of the same	Diploma Trans. S.S.
Best calf,	2 00
Second best of the same,	Diploma Trans. S.S.
Best cow and calf,	3 00
Second best of the same,	Diploma. Trans S.S.
Best two year old heifer,	2 00
Second best of the same,	Diploma Trans. S.S.

Graded Cattle.

Best bull three years old or over,	3 00
Second best of the same	Diploma.
Best two year old bull,	2 00
Second best of the same,	Diploma. Trans.S.S.
Best bull calf,	1 00
Second best bull calf,	Diploma.
Best milk cow,	3 00
Second best of the same,	Diploma
Best heifer two years old,	1 00 Trans. S. S.
Second best of the same,	Diploma
Best yoke of working oxen,	5 00
Second best of the same,	1 00 Trans. S. S.
Best yoke of three year old Steers,	

Awarding Committee—John P. Scott, Joseph Silvers, Robert Work, David Hilard, Wm. Bollard, Noah Clem.

Fine Wool Sheep.

Best buck of any age,	3 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Five best ewes of any age,	4 00
Five second best of the same,	Diploma.
Best best Lambs,	2 00
Five second best of the same,	Diploma.

Common Sheep.

Best buck,	1 00 Trans. S. S.
Second best buck,	Diploma
Five best ewes,	1 00
Second best of the same,	Diploma. Trans. S. S.

Awarding Committee.—David Litchfield, Whitley Co., James Craig, Lewis Wolfe, Jacob Cary, F. D. Lasselle.

Farm Implements.

Best two horse wagon,	3 00
Second best do.	Diploma.
Best hunting mill,	3 00
" two horse plow,	3 00
Second best Plow,	2 00
Best Shovel do.	1 00
" Cultivator	2 00
" Thrasher and Separator	3 00
" do. two horse power	3 00
" Corn sheller,	1 00
" Horse rake,	1 00
Best Grain cradle,	1 00
" Straw cutter,	1 00
" Ox Yoke,	Trans. S. S
" Churn,	1 00
" Cider mill	1 00
" Cheese press,	1 00
" Washing machine,	Diploma.
" Best Bee Hive	Trans. S. S.
" Six hand rakes,	Diploma.

All the above named articles to be manufactured by the exhibitors

Awarding Committee.—Nelson McLane, Christian Parker, Emanuel Rodisill, John T. Browning, Francis Sweet, Gideon Burgess.

Miscellaneous and Manufactured Articles.

Best silk bonnet,	2 00
" landscape painting in oil,	3 00
" " in water,	2 00
" specimen of painting,	2 00
" penmanship,	1 00
" dentistry,	2 00
" daguerreotype	2 00
" leather work,	3 00
" dressing bureau,	2 00
" sofa,	2 00
" bedstead,	2 00
" centre table,	2 00
" dining table,	2 00
" rocking chair,	1 00
" set of parlor chairs	2 00
" pannel door,	Sil & Diploma.
" cooking stove, D. &	00
" parlor stove, D. &	00
" tin ware, Dip. &	1 00
" wash tub,	Diploma.
" splint basket,	Diploma.
" willow basket D. &	1 00
" hoop mats,	1 00
" infant's dress,	1 00
" gent's shirt,	1 00
" Hyde's wooden cloth dom. pennufacture,	4 00
" " 10 yards wool flannel, do.	3 00
" " 5 yards wool flannel, do.	2 00
" " 10 yards wool carpet, do.	3 00
" " 10 yards rag carpet, do.	2 00
" " bid floss, T.S.S. D.	1 00
" " pair woolen blankets,	2 00
" " knit woolen stockings, Dip.	
" " " socks,	Diploma.
" " " mittens,	Diploma.
" " 2 lb. woolen yarn,	1 00
" " quilt,	2 00
Second best specimen of quilt,	1 00
Best side of harness leather,	2 00
" " upper	2 00
" kip skin	2 00
" three calf skins	Trans. S. S.

All the above named articles to be the workmanship of the exhibitors.

Awarding Committee.—Hugh McCulloch, Henry Williams, A. S. Johns, L. F. Kirk, Mrs. E. H. Taylor, Mrs. D. L. Little, Mrs. Sarah Hanna, Mrs. Sam'l Edsall, Mrs. I. D. G. Nelson.

Dairy Products.

Best sample of Butter not less than ten pounds	1 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best sample of cheese not less than twenty-five pounds,	1 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best specimen salt Soap	1 00
" " Honey not less than twenty-five pounds,	1 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best loaf bread,	1 00

Awarding Committee.—George Lasle, J. McTuggart, George Bullard.

Harness.

Best two horse carriage Harness	4 00
Second best of the same	Diploma.
Best Buggy Harness,	3 00
Second best of the same	Diploma.
Best two horse harness for common use	3 00
Second best of the same	Diploma.
Best gentleman's saddle,	2 00
Second best do.	Diploma.

Awarding Committee—Robert Townley, E. H. Daniels, Solomon Bayless.

Boots and Shoes.

Best pair of Calf Boots	2 00
Second best of the same	Diploma.
Best pair Gaiter Boots	2 00
Second best do.	Diploma.
Best pair Lady's Boots,	1 00
Second best do.	Diploma.

Awarding Committee.—T. P. Anderson, Joel Forbush, H. C. Grey.

Grain.

Best five acres of Wheat	4 00
Second best do.	Diploma.
Best one acre do.	2 00
Second best do.	Diploma.
Best five acres of Corn	4 00
Second best do.	Diploma.
Best one acre of corn	2 00
Second best do.	Diploma.
Best five acres of oats	2 00
Second best do.	Diploma.
Best five acres of Barley	4 00
Second best do.	Diploma.
Best one acre of Peas	2 00
Second best do.	Diploma.
Best quarter acre Beans	2 00
Second best do.	Diploma.

Awarding Committee.—Asa Fairfield, Andrew Metzger, Martin Bell, Jesse Coles, Sylvester Wheeler.

Root Crops.

Best half an acre of Potatoes	3 00
Second best do	Diploma.
Best one sixteenth of an acre Beets	2 00
Second best do	Diploma.
Best one sixteenth of an acre Carrots	2 00
Second best do	Diploma.
Best sixteenth of an acre Ruta Bags	2 00
Second best do	Diploma.
Best sixteenth of an acre Turnips	2 00
Second best do	Diploma.

Awarding Committee.—M. W. Bastord, Conrad Jansen, Henry Bolton, Wilkes Jillet.

Fruits.

Best display of apples from on varieties,	5 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best ten varieties apples, Trans. S. S.	3 00
Second best of the same,	Diploma
Best five varieties apples Trans. S. S.	2 00
Best ten varieties Pears	4 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best five varieties of Pears not less than four each	1 00
Best display of Pears	3 00
Best dozen Quinces	2 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best five varieties Plums not less than four each	1 00
Second best of same	Diploma
Best display of Plums	1 00
Best display Catawba Grapes	1 00
Second Best do do	Diploma
Best display Isabella do	1 00
Second best do do	Diploma

All the varieties of Fruits to be entitled to a Premium must be correctly named and labelled according to names given in the works of Downing and Thomas.

Awarding Committee.—J. D. G. Nelson, William Rockhill, William Miller, Horace Taylor, Samuel Hanna, Wm. Hamilton, Joseph Gill, D. H. Colerick.

Garden Vegetables & Root Crops.

Largest and best variety of garden vegetables	1 00
Best display of Tomatoes	1 00
Second best	Diploma.
Best display of Egg plant	1 00
Second best	Diploma
Best display of Pepper,	1 00
Second best	Diploma.
Best display Cabbage,	1 00
Second best	Diploma
Best Watermelons	Diploma.
Best Muskmelons	Diploma.
Best Squashes	Diploma
Best specimen Potatoes	
" " Beets	Diploma
" " Ruta bagas	Diploma
" " Mangel Wurtzel	1 00
" " Carrots	1 00

Poultry.

Best pair Cochin China fowls	1 00
Second best do	1 00
Best pair Shanghai do	1 00
Second best do	1 00
Best pair Bramah Pootra do	1 00
Second best do	Diploma.
Best pair Dorking do	1 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best pair Polan fowls	1 00
Second best do	Diploma.
Best pair of Turkies	1 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best pair Geese	1 00
Second best do	Diploma.
Best pair of Ducks	1 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best display of fowls	Diploma
Second best do	Diploma

Awarding Committee.—E. F. Colerick, Geo. D. Lloyd, C. McCormick, Chas. E. Sturgis, J. C. Bonser.

Flowers.

Best display of Flowers	3 00 & Diploma
Second best do	2 00
Best display of Roses	2 00 & Diploma
Second best do	1 00
Best display of Dahlias not less than twenty varieties	2 00 & Diploma
Second best of the same	1 00
Best display of Verbena less than twenty varieties	1 00
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best display of Petunia	Diploma
Second best of the same	Diploma
Best display of Asters	Diploma
Best display of cut flowers in vases	Diploma
Best Bouquet	1 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best Floral design	$1 & Diploma
Second best do	Diploma

Awarding Committee.—Mrs. E. P. Randall, Mrs. E. W. Taylor, Mrs. J. G. Maier, Mrs. M. W. Dilwerth, Mrs. J. L. Williams, Mrs. T. K. Brackenridge, Mrs. R. E. Fleming.

Swine.

Best Boar of any age	2 00
Second best of the same	Diploma.
Best sow year old do	2 00
Second best do	Diploma
Best lot of Hogs not less than five	2 00
Second best of the same	Diploma

Awarding Committee.—Nathan Coleman, Isaac Klinger, Nathaniel Webb, W. S. Archer, Joseph Gill.

Discretionary Committee.—Dr. E. Pierce, Allen Hamilton, H. E. Fleming, R.W. Oakley Thos. W. Swinney.

The Know-Nothing Conpirators in favor of a Nullification of the Constitution.

We have often quoted that provision of the Constitution of the United States which expressly forbids the exacting of a religious test for office, but in connection with all those who would be willing to violate it, we have as yet failed to find a single advocate.

The Know Nothings, it is well known, in defiance of the Declaration of Rights of the land, have made it an essential item in the creed of their corrupt and infamous association, if possible to fill those who profess the Catholic faith from holding any position of honor or confidence in the U. S. or the people, thereby making a practical and odious religious test. In this they are guilty of a nullification of the Constitution, and deserve the punishment which ought to be inflicted upon those who place themselves in that position.

As long as that section of the Constitution, every citizen is morally bound, and should be made to obey it.—We take the ground that *before* any political organization has a right to say that it will make a religious test for office, it must *first repeal* the provision of the Constitution that forbids it.

Every conspirator in favoring proscription, whether it be by law or fanaticism, in such valley as is pursued by the Know Nothings, can be summoned to their attitude is that of men who openly spurn and defy an express provision of the Constitution. Every member is as much of a traitor as those who were in South Carolina who resisted the revenue laws of the United States and the General Assembly, and even more so, for the Constitution is entitled to more respect than any statute made in pursuance of it. If the most solemn provisions of our fundamental law can be disregarded and treated as a dead letter, without being repealed then our Constitution is a mere mockery, and it is not worth the paper upon which it is printed. If the Know-Nothing conspirators are allowed to make a religious test when the Constitution says they shall not, but little value will be attached hereafter to those provisions in it which have been supposed to be our best guarantees for the preservation of civil and religious liberty.

The Bastinites cannot *justly* proscribe any religious denomination from the political right which it has in common with others, while the Constitution remains as it is. Every Know Nothing who has ever sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and is now a member of the conspirator's lodges we do not hesitate to say, has committed perjury. In the first instance as he is bound by a solemn oath not to make religious test as a qualification for office, while in the second he swears that he will *do so*. The Institute associations, in every aspect in which they can be viewed, are most dangerous and essentially antagonistical to all the obligations of good citizenship, as well as American liberty.—Nothing is more certain than that they will be short-lived, and that those supposed to be connected with them will be put under the ban of popular condemnation.—*Gen. Exp.*

A Pic-Nic Surrounded by Fire.

Last week, on Friday, a gay and thoughtless party of males and females, some thirty in number, provided themselves with pails and buckets of all capacities, cigars, ginger pop and luncheon, and jumping into a railroad car, rode to a station on the Alleany and Boston railroad that was in the immediate vicinity of one of the tallest of the Berkshire range of mountains. This hill was said to be covered with countless bushels of Huckleberries, all *"blood ripe"* and all of the high bush variety, which are the largest and the sweetest.

They left the station in high spirits, and in a few minutes were buried in a wilderness of that fine and beautiful fruit that they went out to seek.

An hour of perseveringpicking resulted in filling every vessel they had carried with them; and, as they gathered at the spot appointed for luncheon—a secluded nook in a place covered with verdure, watered by a little brook of pure cold water, and surrounded on all sides but one by bushes—they found themselves fatigued, wofully lacerated by the "pricklers" and thorns, their dresses torn badly, and hands and faces deeply dyed with blackberry juice, but with keen appetites and pails and baskets all heaped up and running over with fine ripe fruit.

Down they sat and devoured the ample lunch, lighted their cigars, drank their pop, and indulged for one or two hours in song, tales, dances and repartee.

It was known to them when they first started that a portion of it was on fire, but of the conflagration they thought nothing being entirely absorbed in their picking and amusements. But the smoke grew denser, the air became hot and stifling, the winds were up, and the fall of an immense burning cinder into their very midst roused the dullest to a sense of their perilous situation. Then only was it discovered that the fire was coming down with the fury of a tornado, rushing like a fiery avalanche upon them, and the flames were rapidly approaching both sides of even their chosen place for exit.

Not a moment was to be lost! All rushed in confusion only for the narrow opening before them, leaving behind them more than half of the berries they had picked! But they found the little brook could run where they could not, and that precipices, and cliffs, no path, and the sailing smoke in front, and heartily encouraged. With the hour they pressed forward again, and in almost fifteen minutes succeeded in gaining a point beyond immediate danger, and in an hour more were on the way home in the railway car.

Their escape was a narrow one indeed. Not half an hour has elapsed after their departure ere the trees and bench of the ravine were in a blaze, and their trysting place was but in a deluge of fire.

One of the rescued party told us the story of his adventure with the rest, and fairly shuddered when he came to what he termed the "highest point," where there was no exit common for a herd of Berkshire hills!—*Albany Express, Aug. 21.*

Thomas Jefferson on Know Nothingism.

One of the articles of the Know-Nothing creed is "Repeal of Naturalization Laws," and the following is one of the eight objects to those who belong to the Know Nothing Lodges. In another head we extract from one of Thomas Jefferson's messages to Congress of those who belong to the Hamiltonian association, about to be Democrats, the *Inquirer* very properly remarks:

"It never can be supposed that those who differ with Thomas Jefferson upon an important question of political economy or government policy are unworthy of the appointments of Democrats. The writings of the sage of Monticello constitute a well of political truth, which all Democrats have long drank. We wish now to call the attention of the public to the views entertained by Thomas Jefferson upon the subject of the naturalization laws, as expressed in his annual message to Congress in 1801.

"The Federalists, or Whigs as they call themselves now under Adams in 1798, had rejected the naturalization amendments of Washington, the administration which conferred upon foreigners the right of suffrage in five years, and had substituted in its stead fourteen years. When the Democrats came in power under Mr. Jefferson, that Chief Magistrate expressed himself upon the occasion above referred to, as follows:

I cannot omit recommending to your consideration the subject of naturalization.—*Considering the ordinary character of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years* is a denial to a great proportion of those who seek it, and controls a policy pursued from their first settlement by many of the United States, and still followed of consequence to their posterity *and shall we refuse the unbought sufferings from distress that hospitality which the usages of the wilderness extended to our fathers on arriving in this land?—Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this side the Atlantic?* This constitution, indeed, has wisely provided that, for admission to certain offices of importance to us, a residence shall be required sufficient to develope character and design. *But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely ascertained before he can be trusted with a small but precious portion of that which has been his portion of life and liberty, and acquired for him unalienable rights?*

With the Know Nothing Democrats, if there be any in this city and county, at the next meeting of the "Don't" look around them and see who are his companions in the un-American business of attacking Democracy in the dark? He will find whigs—whigs—whigs—those whom he has fought, and beaten time and again at the polls, and who are winding the tolls about them now under a false pretense, to sink for the old whig party a triumph in October—at least a defeat of the Democracy. Trust not the promises; look to the men, and you may judge of the fruit—you see their colors—them upon grapes of thistles!—*Statesman.*

The Largest Lettuce on Record.—Mr. G. W. Segar, of Green Springs, California, writes to the California Farmer, of June 13, that he has a head of lettuce of the curly head variety, which measures *six feet* in circumference, (two feet in diameter,) and that it is as closely packed as a drum head cabbage. What next from the golden State?

Right.—The token of recognition has finally been discovered by a close observer. When a Know Nothing wishes to recognize another, he closes one eye, makes an O with his thumb and finger, and places his nose through it—which being interpreted reads:

"Eye——nose——O."
"I——Know——No b'ng."

Scoundrel Arrested.—The Rev. G. W. Adams, whose rascalities have been the subject of newspaper paragraphs for several months, was arrested the other day by a tavern keeper at Fulton Rock county. He is the rascal who obtained the $3,000 awarded to Mrs. E. G. Templeton as damages for the killing of her husband at the Norwalk tragedy. Adams introduced himself as a clergyman, tendering his services to procure the company for the work, and having obtained it absconded with the amount.—Dem. Press.

Wives and Carpets.—In the selection of a carpet you should always procure one with small figures, because the two webs of which the fabric consist are always more close interwoven than in carpeting where large figures are wrought. There is a great deal of true philosophy in this that will apply to matters widely different from the selection of carpets. A man commits a sad mistake who selects a wife that cuts too large a figure on the green carpet of life—in other words, makes much display. The attractions fade out—the web of life becomes worn and weak, and all the gay figures that seemed so charming at first disappear like Summer flowers in Autumn. Many a man has made Hussy Lussy-woofsey of himself by striving to weave too large a figure, and finds home if by worn out, and an old carpet hav ng on the floors, before he has lived out half his allotted days of usefulness. Many a man wears out like a carpet that is never swept, by the mildness. Like that same carpet, he needs baking or whipping—he needs activity something to flank of—something to do. Look out then for the large figures, and those are those now strewed away in the garret of the world, awaiting their final consignment to the cellar, who had they practiced this bit of carpet philosophy, would today be fair and bright as a Roscoe fresh from the loom, and everybody exclaiming, "it is wonderful how well they do!"

Freedom of Speech.—A Western justice of the peace ordered a witness to "come up and be sworn." He was informed that the man was deaf and dumb. "I don't care," said the judge passionately, "whether he is or not—here is the constitution of the United States before me. It now way of escape *not*, and that *might* at any moment be crossed, and they completely surrounded by a belt of fire!

Rapidly they pressed toward the centre, feeding the way, and all encouraging each other as well as they could.

The fire grew thicker and darker. The heat was dreadful. Sparks and cinders fell like rain around them. Their clothing was repeatedly on fire. The roar and crackle of the flames were almost deafening, and occasionally the fall of a burning tree crushed upon their ears and added to their terrors.

At last, when some were growing too weak to go further, two had fainted and had to be carried, and their condition was momentarily becoming more and more desperate and hopeless, suddenly the wind changed around and blew a fierce blast upon the narrow ravine the party were traveling! All were instantly invigorated, relieved of the smoke in front, and heartily encouraged. With a shout they pressed forward again, and in almost fifteen minutes succeeded in gaining a point beyond immediate danger, and in an hour more were on the way home in the railway car.

Their escape was a narrow one indeed. Not half an hour has elapsed after their departure ere the trees and bench of the ravine were in a blaze, and their trysting place was but in a deluge of fire.

One of the rescued party told us the story of his adventure with the rest, and fairly shuddered when he came to what he termed the "highest point," where there was no exit common for a herd of Berkshire hills!—*Albany Express, Aug. 21.*

Scoundrel Arrested.—The Rev. G. W. Adams, whose rascalities have been the subject of newspaper paragraphs for several months, was arrested the other

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Supreme Judge, 4th District,
ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Posey County.
For Secretary of State,
NEHEMIAH HAYDEN, of Rush County.
For Treasurer of State,
ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington Co.
For Auditor of State,
JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry County.
For Superintendent of Public Instructions,
WM. C. LARABEE, of Putnam County.
For Congress,
E. M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart Co.
Senate—Allen and Adams—
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Adams Co.
Prosecuting Attorney, 10th Circuit,
E. R. WILSON, of Wells Co.
Representative, Allen Co.,
W. S. HOAGLAND.
Sheriff—R. McMULLEN.
Treasurer—D. BIRD.
Co. Com'r, 2d District—Wm. T. DAILEY.

APOLOGETIC.—We have been confined to the house nearly the whole week with a severe attack of fever. Our foreman is sick in bed, and our d—l the same. We hope this will be taken as a valid excuse for the late appearance of our paper, and its meagre contents.

☞ Messrs CHAMBERLAIN and BALSTON, candidates for Congress, will address their fellow citizens at Huntertown, on Friday next, Sept. 22d at 1 o'clock P. M.; and on Saturday at the same hour at Fort Wayne.

L. D. G. NELSON is nominated as the democratic candidate for County Clerk. A most excellent selection.

☞ The weather is now quite cool and pleasant. We and hopes the change would prove beneficial to our amiable and afflicted friend of the Times. But his malady is so deeply seated, that we fear he is incurable. His last issue shows him to be as mad as ever, and haunted by the most gloomy forebodings. Poor fellow! we much fear he will have to leave us before long and remove to *Indianapolis* for the benefit of his health.

Proportion of Catholics and Protestants in the United States.

☞ The following is copied from the N. Y. Observer, an influential Presbyterian journal.—We particularly commend it to the careful perusal of certain venerable old ladies in pants, who are suffering such mortal agonies of fear that the whole country is about to be sold Archbishop Hughes and the Pope, and that nothing but the persecution and proscription of the much dreaded rest can save us from becoming a catholic country. With a protestant population of 12 to one as compared with catholics, and a native population nine times as large as the foreign, we think there can be but little danger of either our faith or our liberties being subverted. The old ladies aforesaid may retire to rest without any apprehension of waking up catholics, or finding the country under rule of the Pope, a Bonaparte, Queen Victoria, or any other "bloody forriner." Will friend Saunders give these comforting assurances to his much alarmed sisters in tribulation?

"Maryland, one of the oldest States in the Union, was settled by a colony of Papists who fled thither from England in 1633, on account of political disturbances which rendered their condition in the mother country uncomfortable. Florida was settled by Papists from Spain. The whole country west of the Mississippi, now embracing Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, extending north, belonged originally to the French, and was settled by them. The Jesuits were the first Europeans that trod those extensive regions. The whole of our Northern frontier, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Fond du Lac, has ever been exposed to the influence of Popery of Canada. The most of the towns and cities on that frontier were settled by Papists. The State of Texas, until its annexation to the United States, was closed against Protestant influence. The same was true of New Mexico and California previous to their conquest and their incorporation into the American domain. In addition to these advantages, the wonderful tide of emigration for the last fifty years from the Papal countries of Europe is to be remembered. Several millions of Irish Papists have come, and now German Papists, with equal if not with greater numbers, are pouring in upon us. In view of these facts, we cannot wonder that Protestant Christians are alarmed for the safety of our free institutions.

Yet there is no real occasion for alarm, as the following facts from the last United States Census will clearly show. In Maryland there are about 500 Protestant churches, and only 65 Papal.—Out of 152 churches in Florida there are only 5 Papal. In Louisiana there are 223 Protestant churches, and only 55 Papal. In Texas there are 154 churches, only 13 of which are Papal; and at the present time the Protestant is greatly the predominant influence in California. The census just published reveals the fact that in all the country the Papists have but 1,112 churches, accommodating 691,000 persons, which is not one-eleventh of the Methodist churches, scarcely one-eighth of the Baptists, and not one-fourth of the Presbyterians. The Protestant population of the United States is to the Catholic population as 12 to 1.

In addition to the figures given above, we would add one or two facts also from the census. The total number of foreign born persons in the country is 2,210,839, and the total Catholic church accommodation 667,823. The total native population is 17,737,576, and the Protestant church accommodation 13,567,002. It will thus be seen that there is not Catholic church accommodation for one-third of the foreigners of the United States, while there is Protestant church accommodation for over three-fourths of the native population. We think these facts clinch beyond all question that a majority of the foreign population do not belong to the Catholic church, but are Protestants. In disfranchising foreigners, then, more Protestants will suffer than Catholics. Let the people examine this question for themselves, and reflect on the consequences of proscription of foreigners.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1st.

The N. O. Picayune contains details of Mexican news. An engagement had occurred between Count Raguset Boulbon and the Mexicans. The former were defeated, with loss of 16 killed, many wounded, and 200 prisoners. The French numbered 300, the Mexicans 400 men. The engagement lasted three hours. The Mexicans had 11 killed. Col. Marano reports having encountered a body of 1,000 insurgents which he dispersed killing 37, and wounding 48, taking 50 prisoners.

Coming down a Peg.—The majority for Grimes the fusion candidate for Governor of Iowa, was at one time reported as high as 4,000. The latest advices give the whole vote of the State as follows: For Grimes, fusion, 10,738; for Bates, democrat, 9,951; Grimes's majority, 787—quite a falling off from 4,000.

The Democrats elect one of the two members of Congress, and a majority of the State Gelat.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

From the State Sentinel.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

On Tuesday evening the people began to assemble in the city in anticipation of the Grand Rally of yesterday.

Hon S. A. DOUGLAS arrived in the train from Chicago at 6 o'clock, P. M. Tuesday, and took rooms at the Bates House. About 8 o'clock a large number of Democrats assembled in front of the Bates House, and after martial music, gave three cheers for Douglas. Maj Morrison appeared on balcony and announced that Judge Douglas was somewhat fatigued from travel, and that if the audience would await until to-morrow he would address them. Judge Douglas then came forward, and thanked the assembly for the compliment paid him, and stated that he regretted that he was so much fatigued from travel as to not be able to address them, at that time. But that, inasmuch, as he was announced to address the people on to-morrow on the great question now dividing the two great political parties, that of popular sovereignty, as contained in the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, he hoped that his friends would excuse him from making a speech on that occasion.

Yesterday was ushered in by the firing of 32 guns.

The first train which arrived was the extra train of the Central Railway, containing over three hundred persons, two hundred of which were from Old Wayne county. Then came the two trains from Terre Haute, Bellefontaine, Peru and Lawrenceburgh. The latter contained over one thousand persons from the counties bordering on the road; mostly, however, from Old Dearborn.

The delegations marched to the sound of music to the State House ground. Those who came on the Bellefontaine and Lawrenceburgh cars preceded to the Bates House and gave three cheers for Judge Douglas, when he came out upon the balcony and thanked them for the compliment.—Many and thanked them for the compliment.—The crowd then proceeded to the grove.

THE SPEAKING.—Dr. E. NEWLAND, being called upon, opened the speaking with a few remarks, briefly recurring to the prospects of the success of the Democracy in the approaching contest. He was followed by O. B. TOURVEY, of the Sentinel, in a neat and eloquent, but brief speech.

Maj. JOHN RICHARDS was announced as President, and Messrs. John Milroy, of Hancock, B. Reynolds of White, A. Humphreys, of Greene, T. J. Lee, of Bartholomew, and Gen. John L. Spann, of Jennings, as Vice Presidents.

Hon. J. D. BRACKET was then introduced to the multitude, and made a fearless and eloquent speech in defence of Democratic principles, the Nebraska Bill, and in opposition to Abolitionism and Know Nothingism. He was repeatedly cheered and applauded during his very able effort.

Gen. JOE LANE, now of Oregon, but beloved by all Indiana, then came forward and delivered the best speech of his life. We saw many an old volunteer's eye sparkle when their old leader appealed to them to stand by the Democracy. He spoke for about an hour, and was often interrupted by cheers. At the conclusion of his speech, three cheers were given for General Lane.

A recess was had for dinner.

At one o'clock an immense crowd assembled in the grove—not less than 15,000, all anxious to hear Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, Senator from Illinois, and originator of the Nebraska measure, and Ohio's young Senator, Hon GEO. E. PUGH.

After the audience had become quiet, Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was introduced by Hon. W. J. BROWN, Editor of the Indiana State Sentinel and was received with prolonged and deafening cheers. He then proceeded to address the multitude.

He commenced by saying that he knew not that his voice would reach the extremities of the vast crowd assembled, but he hoped, if silence was maintained, they would be able to hear the most of his remarks. He said this was a proud day for Indiana—a glorious prospect now dawned upon her. The cool, at no place had he witnessed so much determination not to be overcome by the enemy. They were glade to accept the issue of the Nebraska act. Only two parties at present existed—the Democratic and Abolition, the latter being composed of all the disaffected elements combined, and who were endeavoring to rally against the Democratic party, by an attempt to mislead the public mind by misstating the principles of the Nebraska act.

The first objection urged everywhere and on all occasions by the fanatics, was the charge that the object of the act is to legislate slavery into territory now free. [Cries of "No—not one"—and cheers.] He asked, is there an abolitionist present who is willing to endorse this line? Is there a Know-Nothing? If so, give us his name, for Aaronun wants him. Any one can make his fortune by exhibiting him at a monkey show.

There being none in favor of it in '48, and none infavor of restoring it now, how can it be wrong to oppose it. If such is the fact, what do you mean when you accuse us of a great moral wrong—preaching it seven days in the week! What do you mean! If it is wrong to repeal it, why not restore it? It has to be proscribed in the night; it won't do for day light. It is only a doctrine fit for secret meschieves.

Having now, he thought, satisfied every man—but he thought they were all satisfied before—he never appealed to ladies—[there were quite a number present—Reporter]—as he takes it for granted that they are all in favor of that great fundamental principle of doing as they please— that the principles of the bill were right, he would ask, why not put it in practice?

As he had said before, they admit that the principle is right except in relation to slavery, but demur at that, as they think it a great moral wrong. Is it the moral wrong we have in our midst? Some of you think that the manufacture of liquor is a great moral wrong. Why not petition Congress to apply the principle of the Missouri Compromise to the liquor question? Why don't they get up a Geographical Compromise line to run between the North and South, to permit the use of liquor on one side, and prohibit it on the other? He said he was afraid if that should be the case, these Abolitionists would be in favor of making the prohibition of its manufacture to apply South instead of North of of the line. Congress never passed a criminal law form a Territory. It creates the legislative government for the Territories, and then allows them to fix the penalties, and to say what was a crime and what was not. He hoped Congress always would do so.

If they (the people of the Territorys) can legislate for all else, why not for niggers? They admit the ability to legislate for all other matters, but say they haven't sense enough to make laws for negroes. Does it require more intelligence for this than others matters? If they are not capable of making their ownlaws, they should not have a legislature at all. If they have this capacity, why appoint agaardian for them?

Abolitionists say our Congress is made up of drunken blackguards. If so, why will you trust it to legislate Nebraska? If they believe the ethiopian is against Congressmen, why are they willing to turn the question over to them? The reason why, in his opinion, abolitionists hate Congress, was because the people would not send them there. They opposed popular sovereignty because they had forfeited the confidence of the people. The Democracy believe that this republic is founded on the principles of self-government. If evils grow up the people can remedy them. An appeal to them is never in vain. If the people can't be trusted, who can? They are the judges. The unholy alliance of factions are organized against this doctrine.

Having, he said, shown that the bill was right, he would proceed to give the reason for its introduction. The repudiation of the Missouri compromise, in '48, by all parties, gave birth to the compromise measures of 1850. Gen. Taylor dared not do what he promised, viz: to apply the Wilmot proviso to the territories, but on dearness to save California, Utah and New Mexico into the Union as States, in order to dodge the Wilmot proviso.—Mores mitsu was good enough enough for them then Every Whig and abolitionist in Indiana and Illinois, predicted that slavery would go west to California and New Mexico unless the Wilmot proviso was applied. But their predictions were not fulfilled.

He said he would not try to depict the scenes of 1850. All know how the eyes of the nation were turned to the great Clay and Webster. Party ties were dissolved, and all good and true men consulted together as to the best way to settle this slavery question *forever*. It was so settled by the acts of 1850, and was so regarded; and the Bills forming the territories of Utah and New Mexico contain an express provision guaranteeing a final-ity. The policy of a geographical line was abandoned and that of non-intervention substituted.

In 1852 the Democratic party affirmed, in Convention, the Compromise Measures of 1850, and nominated Franklin Pierce for President. The Whig party also affirmed the Compromise of 1850, and nominated General Scott. Both Conventions declared it as a final settlement. When the Whig Convention done this did they mean that we would never have any more new States or Territories.—They certainly did not. They meant that the act of 18 9 should be carried out, and in 1852, they and we were pledged to allow the people to do as they pleased. The Nebraska bill is a copy of the Compromise Measures of 1850, so far as slavery is concerned. Every Whig, who did not spit on the platform, and who voted, for Scott in 1852, stands pledged for the Nebraska bill, The Democrats are carrying out their pledge.

He wished Democrats and Whigs to look at this and see what this fusion party wants. This line and cry is merely gotten up for political purposes, for organizing a great sectional party on the slavery question Do they expect to carry a single slave State? Are not their appeals constantly made to the North and to sectional prejudices.

He alluded to the warning given by the Father of his Country, to beware of sectional parties. He asked, are the people of Indiana prepared to cut every chord that binds them to the South. If this fusionism is to prevail; if this line is to be the work, what is the Union worth? All the arguments used by them were sectional. They dare not cross the Ohio river and make the same appeals that they do here. A Democrat says nothing here that he would not say in Lexington, in Nashville, or New Orleans—in New York or Boston. We talk the same language in Vermont and in all other places. We speak only the truth, and that is applicable everywhere. What we say is based on the Constitution.—Passion is all things to all men. [Cheers] Reason between. [A voice: we will.]

It did him good to hear the response of the Democrats of Indiana. The eyes of the nation are upon you. You find Democrats everywhere, coming up to the work with you. There can be no national party without this bill.—None of you, he said, will be able to find a person in two years who will acknowledge that he ever opposed this bill. If you want to see one them, you must catch him and *hrand* at now, for then a special constable could not find one by even beating the bushes.

He said he had the same confidence that the people of Indiana would decide this question rightly, that he had in the ability of the people of territories to decide for self-government.

He wished, in conclusion, that his hearers would bear in mind that the tendency of this agitation was disunion—to erect a barrier between the North and the South. They think that if they can cut off the south they can put a fusion demagogue into the Presidential chair, and by this means get into office.

He thanked the people for their attention, and received amid great and prolonged cheering. Three cheers were then proposed for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, which where given.

Hon Gamaen E. Pugh was next introduced and delivered an eloquent and telling address on the leading topics of the day. He closed by an appeal to the Democracy to stand by their flag.

G. S. CAMERON, Esq., of Chicago, was introduced by Gov. LANE, who explained how Judge DOUGLAS had been *"put down,"* (as the Abolitionists termed it,) in Chicago, on Friday night last. All of the eight thousand who attended the meeting, save about a hundred and fifty hired bullies, were willing to hear Judge Douglas explain his course on the Nebraska Bill. These rowdies, who where paid by the Abolition press of that city, prevented his being heard. A great majority of the citizens of Chicago consider it a gross outrage, and Judge Douglas left that meeting with more friends than when he went into it. He has friends there, as have, and they can never put him down. [Cries of no,* never'] Three cheers were given for the speaker.

An old gentleman came forward and said that he was in Chicago at the time, and that Judge Douglas had three friends in that city, among intelligent men, where he had one enemy. But among rowdies he had many enemies, and when he told them they were paid for their services, they replied, "Go away, old man, you're *too hard for us,*" He never had see Judge Douglas till to-day. He had longed to see him, for he loved the man and his bill. He had seen Judge D., and he could say, like Simeon of old, "Let thy servant depart in peace!" [Cheers.]

Lieut. Gov. WILLARD then addressed the assembly in his usual able manner, and was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

At the conclusion the immense multitude dispersed amid the firing of cannon and the sounds of music.

Yesterday was a most glorious day for the Democracy, one long to be remembered. The enthusiasm of the masses expressed on that occasion, is indicative of the triumphant success of the Democracy of Indiana in the approaching contest.

W. S. HOAGLAND.—It is with pleasure that we learn from the Fort Wayne Sentinel, that this gentleman, whose name heads this article, has been nominated by the Democracy of Allen county, Indiana as their candidate for the State Legislature. He received 87 delegates votes out of 132—Giving him a majority of 43 over his competitor, who is a good democrat.

Mr. HOAGLAND was born and educated in this county—is a young man of fine abilities, industrious habits, sterling moral worth, and a pure and uncompromising democrat. He has by reason of his present position by force of energy, reason to his present position by force of energy, perseverance, and industry. Being deprived at an early age of a father's counsel and assistance, he was compelled to rely principally on his own native talent and energy. He is essentially a *self-made* man—a man of the people. We wish him success! *Holmes Co. (O.) Farmer and Dem.*

From the New Albany Tribune, Aug. 28.

Destructive Tornado--Loss of Life!

Our neighboring city of Louisville and vicinity was visited yesterday by a destructive tornado, causing a frightful loss of life and property. The storm came from the south-west and struck the city a little before 12 o'clock. The Third Presbyterian Church, situated on the corner of Walnut and Eleventh streets was blown down during divine service, by which 18 or 20 persons were instantly killed, and some 40 or more severely wounded. The church was a two story brick building, and had been recently erected. The congregation was now dropping in the basement story, or the loss of life would have been much greater. The minister escaped by jumping from a window.

Several other buildings were blown down. Two large four-story buildings on Main street, newly erected and unoccupied, were blown down. Also twenty frame houses, near the Locomotive works were unroofed and otherwise injured, besides others in different parts of the city.

It was reported that three persons were killed near the rope-walk.

The German Orphan Asylum was damaged considerable by the storm.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 29.

Funeral of the Victims of the Tornado.—Accordably to the proclamation of of Mayor Speed, all business was suspended throughout the city and the bells tolled, the day being observed as a day of mourning for the victims of the awful tornado of Sunday.

The bells were tolled and the funeral service of the unfortunate victims was preached at Dr. Breckenridge's church, where an immense concourse were gathered to hear Dr. Morrison, the pastor of the demolished church. He said the door was blown open and the house filled with dust. Immediate the destruction was complete. The doctor was in the pulpit at the time of the catastrophe and escaped uninjured. The scene was one of melancholy interest.

The number of victims followed on the grave, yesterday, of the great tornado, was twenty-five. There are still 67 more or less injured; some of them must die.

From Thompson's Reporter

List of Recently Broken Banks.

	Discount.
Drovers' Bank, Ogdensburgh, N. Y., failed at 11 A. M., August 21	25
Bank of Milford, Delaware, failed at 11 A. M., August 21	75
Bank of Carthage, N. Y., failed August 21	15
Erie & Kalamazoo R. R. Bank, Michigan, failed at 12 M., August 21	50
Bank of Washtenaw, Michigan, failed at 12 M., August 21	
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Memphis, Tenn., failed at 12 M., August 16	75
Adriua Insurance Co.	50

GOOD BANKS.

* *Saul's Rogallus*, Vermont	1
* *Castleton*, Vermont	4
† *Lewis County*, N. Y.	4
† *Sacket's Harbor*, N. Y.	4
* *Ohio mutual Stock*, Michigan	4
* *All Wisconsin Banks*	21
* *All Illinois Banks*	21
* *All Indiana Banks*	21 65

While we would do all we can truthfully to allay the panic and save the people from unnecessary losses on paper money, we must speak out in relation to the financial and commercial dangers which surround us. A settling day has come.—Those who can pay will pay, and those who can't must fail. Most Merchants and more Banks, more Railroads, some Insurance Companies and Savings Banks will fail. Extravagance is our motto, and it should be the motto of all. If you take paper money, pay your debts with it—if you owe nothing, convert it into gold or the notes of Banks that you know are good; and don't place too much confidence in what Bank officers tell you, for our experience is, that the more worthless and rotten the Bank or other institution, the more strongly it is recommended to public favor by those interested.

The panic in relation to Bank failures is subsiding. In a week or ten days Illinois and Wisconsin will be 2 per cent discount, and Indiana Free Banks 3 per cent discount. We don't believe there will be a Bank failure in either of those States. The war on Western money is an unjust and unpatriotic one. The East has long flooded the West, have their own; and what do we hear and see?

We have no information tending to throw discredit upon any other Bank—but while there are doubtful Banks in various sections of the country, it would be prudent to reject Tennessee and Georgia money not well secured—the good Banks in those localities do not desire a Northern circulation—it is only those of doubtful character that forces out its circulation at the North and West.

We would advise, in this locality, the rejection of all Michigan money—the good Michigan Banks and ample opening at home for their issues. We feel confident that the Free Banks of Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana will not fail; we are buying, indiscriminately, Wisconsin and Illinois at 2½ per cent, and Indiana at ½ per cent—but we do not advise holders to part with any of this money at these rates, for we believe that in few days will bring it to its former uniform rate of discount.

Our quotations for Uncurrent Money are liable to change any hour, so that the rates given in the Reporter for the present, are not reliable.—We think all Western and Southern will, for a week or two, range from 2 to 3 per cent, except Indiana, which looks fair to depreciate even more than 3 per cent.

* All assumed by States and H. S. Stocks.
† Safety Fund Banks.

Turning the Tables.—The short-lived excitement which swept over the Capitol at the last regular election seems to on already dying out.—An election was held a day or two since for a member of the Council to fill a vacancy which had occurred, when the Know Nothing candidate was handsomely beaten. It is said now Mr. Maury would beat his Know Nothing opponent largely. So much for the sober second thought.

Going Back Again.—The New York Day Book says it learns from a private source from Washington, that Capt. Hollins is ordered to Greytown again with the Cyane. The American Consul, Mr. Faben, goes out with him to make a full investigation into the amount of damages done to citizens of the United States by the bombardment of the town, and also to take testimony and report upon the value of the entire property destroyed.

The Cyane will remain at San Juan to protect the consul until the duties are performed. We rather guess that some people and some papers will emerge from the diminutive end of the trumpet before this matter is over.—Mr. Secretary Marcy generally knows what he is about. —*Baltimore Argus.*

Land Graduation Bill.—The Homestead Graduation Land Bill failed in the recent Congress but it turns out that a graduation bill of much importance, offered by Mr. Cobb passed both houses, and became a law. The Union gives the following synopsis of its provisions:

"All lands which have been in market for ten years or upwards shall be subject to entry at one dollar per acre; fifteen years or upwards, at seventy-five cents; twenty years and upwards, at fifty cents; twenty-five years and upward at twenty-five cents; and thirty years and upwards, at twelve and a half cents per acre. Upon every reduction the occupant and settler to have the right of pre-emption at such graduation prices until within thirty days preceding the next graduation, but not to interfere with any right which have heretofore accrued to actual settlers. Any applying to enter any of the aforesaid lands, is required to make affidavit that he or she entera the same for his or her own use, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, or for the use of an adjoining farm owned or occupied by him or herself, and that, together with such entry, he or she has not acquired from the United States, under the provisions of this act, more than 320 acres."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Africa.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

The Africa, with three days later news, arrived at 4 o'clock this morning.

Cotton closed in favor of the buyers. Sales of the week 23,000 bales for Orleans at 6½c.

Flour and wheat no new features.

Corn waited at some improvement in price.

Mellcury quotes western flour at 28s3½; Philadelphi and Baltimore at 31s3½. Red wheat 8s 6d a 9s; mixed do 9s 3d. White corn 31s. 36s; yellow 30s3½. Bacon dull. Beef and pork quiet. Lard unsettled.

It was reported at Paris that the expedition to the Crimea positively left Varna on the 10th.

At the battle of Kars, in Asia, the Russians took 23,000 Turks prisoners, and left 3000 dead on the field.

The cholera was on the decline at Varna, but was still raging at Adrianople and other places with great violence.

There had been a great fire at Varna, by which one-third of the town was destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of Greek incendiaries.

Immediately after the surrender of Bomarsund Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, accompanied by Mr. Grey, Secretary of the English Legation, left for Stockholm, with the view, it was supposed, of urging Sweden to declare for the Western Powers.

The Austrian loan has all been taken.

The Moniteur contains the following announcement.

VIENNA, Aug 22.

The Austrians entered Wallachia on the 20th. The whole corps of occupation will have passed the frontier by the 22d.

Two brigades have marched from Hermannstadt and another from Cronstadt.

Bucharest, Krajova, and Lesser Wallachia will be occupied.

The advanced guard reached Bucharest September 5th.

Three brigades of the army of Count Carioni are prepared for a similar movement in Moldavia.

Count Carani is commander-in-chief of the many of occupation.

There is no truth in the report, that the Russians refused to refuse to retire from the Principalities, and that Prince Gortschakoff had communicated that determination to the Austrian Cabinet. The French Minister of wars has applied to the the sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul to act as nurses in the hospitals of Turkey. Fifty of the ladies have undertaken the duty, and fifty others will be provided.

Gor. Klapka will return to Switzerland as the Turkish Government refuses to give him a command.

One thousand of the prisoners captured at Bomarsund have been embarked for Brest. The other thousand were disposed of by Admiral Napier.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8th.

The Star of the West arrived this morning.—The most important item of news is the capture of Canton rebels. She bring 300 passengers and $1000,000 in gold. Among the passengers is Gov. Davis of Oregon who resigned on account of illness of his family.

It is rumored that the annexation of the Sandwice Islands has been agreed upon, and the consent for a cession of the Islands has been sent to Washington.

The final result of the election in Missouri is now known. On joint ballot in the Legislature, the whigs will have 42, the democrats 61, and the Benton party 33. The whigs have a plurality over the democrats in the House, and the democrats a plurinlity over the whigs in the Senate, the Benton men holding the balance of power.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday last, by Rev. U. B. Miller, SAMUEL L. RUGG Esq. of Decatur, to Miss Isabella Edsall of this city.

☞ NEURALGIA.—This formidable disease, which seems to baffle the skill of physicians, yields like magic to Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Mr. F. Boden, formerly of the Astor House, New York, and late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., in consul the hundred who have been cured of severe N.uralgia by Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Since this case, he has recommended it to hundreds of others who were suffering with nearly every form of disease, with the most wonderful success.

It appears to the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen used, and the best blood purifier known.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

Hoofland's German Bitters.—As a specific for all the general "ills that flesh is heir to," we have no hesitancy in recommending the above article as a panacea. Hoofland was a graduate at Gottingen in 1783, and a literati as a professor at the University of Jena from 1793 to 1831. Since then this medicine has obtained a reputation justified by any other compositions extant. We have tried it, and have reaped rich benefits from its great virtues. It is a sure Tonic, Laxative, Dyspeptic, Cholagogue Nervous Debility, disease of the Kidneys, and a Disease arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, can be effectually cured by them. The genuine are prepared only by D. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch st., Philada. No other person in the United States has the right for the unrivalled preparations.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs.—We refer to "Dr Curtis's Hygeian, or Inhaling Hygeian Vapor of Cherry Syrup." With this new method Dr. C has restored many diffused ones to perfect health.as an evidence of which he has immense able certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks—It is evident that inhaling—constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole internal cavity of the lungs, and thus, escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeian is for sale at all the druggists throughout the country.—*New York Daily Dispatch of Aug. 16th.*

See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in another column of this paper.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

It is an undeniable fact that the rights of women, by your existing Laws, are unprotected and abused. It has also recently been discovered that women have a right to protect their Dower Rights. This can be done by using EMERSON'S AMERICAN PATENT RED CORD OINTMENT, a sure CURE FOR PILES, and for the S. E. eruption of the W. and 26 acres off the W. side of the W. half south one quarter of section 13, in township 32, north of range 13 east, and also the north-west quarter of section 24, in township and range aforesaid, and also the following described lots in the town of Fort Wayne, in said county, viz: Fractional Block No. 8 in Reiger's addition to said town, and Lot No. 8, in Block No. 4, in Ewing's addition; and all of the undivided one seventh part of lot No. 1 and Lot No. 2, in said Ewing's addition; and also the equitable interest of Solomon, at the time of his death, in and to the undivided one-third part of lot No. 11 and 12, in block No. 17, in said Ewing's addition.

The above premises will be sold on the following terms, to wit: one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in six, nine and twelve months, secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with sufficient surety, with interest to the valuation and appraisement laws, and bearing interest from date.

BYRAM D. MINER, Adm'r.

September 1st, 1854. [$2 00] 3w9

Notice

IS hereby given that on the first day of August, A. 1854 a writ of domestic attachment was issued by me, Calvin P. Cobb, a Justice of the Peace of Allen County, Indiana, upon the affidavit of Jacob Killinger, against the goods, chattels, effects and credits of Joseph Hughes, an absconding debtor, by virtue of which writ the following described goods and chattels, to-wit: one bureau, one bedstead, one table, seven chairs, three barrels with contents, have been attached as the property of said Joseph Hughes; and that on the 26th day of September, 1854, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at my office in said township and county, I will proceed to hear and decide upon said attachment, whereof the said Joseph Hughes will take notice.

CALVIN P. COBB, J. P.

New Haven, Aug. 16th, 1854. ($1 80) 3w9

JOB PRINTING.—A large assortment of New Type just received at the Sentinel Office. All kinds of Job Work done in superior style.

NOTICE

To the Tax Payers of Allen Co., Ind.

THE following Taxes have been levied for the year 1854, and will be payable between the 15th day of October, 1854, and the third Monday in March, 1855. Lands and town lots delinquent for taxes, for the year 1854, or former years, will be sold at public sale on the last Monday in January, 1855 in pursuance of law.

List of Levies for general purposes.

State Tax	15	cts on each $100 valuation
Railroad Loan	10	"	"
Free School Tax	10	"	"
State Debt	6	"	"
Sinking Fund	3	"	"

The following townships have levies for special purposes:

Wayne Township	75	cents	for town purposes.
Washington	62½	"	" "
St. Joseph	50	"	" "
Perry	50	"	" "
Madison	50	"	" "
Marion	50	"	" "
Milan	50	"	" "
Lake	50	"	" "
Aboite	50	"	" "
do on each acre listed	2	"	road
Jefferson	2½	"	"
Eel River	2½	"	"
Cedar Creek	2½	"	"
Adams	37½	"	"
Huron	50	"	"
Wayne	W 12½	"	"
Pleasant	75	"	"
Scipio	75	"	"
Lafayette	87½	"	"
do	50	"	road.
Jackson	50	"	town
do	25	"	road
do on each acre listed	1½	"	"
City of Ft Wayne	75	"	general purposes.
do	50	"	Poll Tax

Those not above named pay all for same which are levied on Districts.

The County Treasurer or his Deputy will attend at the usual places of holding elections in each township, one day, for the purpose of receiving taxes, at the times here in specified, to wit:

Lafayette	10th	day of	October 1854
Wayne	11th	"	"
Perry	12th	"	"
Madison	13th	"	"
Jefferson	16th	"	"
Jackson	17th	"	"
Marion	18th	"	"
Milan	19th	"	"
Lake	20th	"	"
Aboite	21st	"	"
Pleasant	23d	"	"
Springfield	24th	"	"
Scipio	25th	"	"
Adams	26th	"	"
Huron	27th	"	"
Eel River	28th	"	"
Perry	30th	"	"
Cedar Creek	31st	"	"
Springfield	1st	"	November 1854
Lafayette	2d	"	"
Scipio	3d	"	"
Milan	4th	"	"
St Joseph	6th	"	"
Washington	7th	"	"

The Sheriff will be in Fort Wayne on the 9th and 10th, and will be present for Taxes.

D. BIRD T. A. C.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 16th 1854. 6w11

☞ *To Persons out of Employment.*—A

$500 to $1,000 a Year.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY and DO GOOD!

BOOK AGENT WANTED.

THE Subscriber publishes a number of most valuable Pictorial Books, very popular, and of such a moral and religious influence that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a *public* benefit, and receive a *fair compensation* for their labor.

☞ To men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment to be met with.

☞ Persons wishing to engage in their sale, will receive promptly by mail, a Circular containing full and explicit with "Directions to persons disposed to act as Agents" together with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the subscriber, post paid.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
181 *William Street*, New York.

☞ IN PRESS, and ready for Agents by the 1st of October, 1854, "*Sears' Illustrated Description of the Russian Empire.*" For further particulars address as above. 3w11

New Fall Goods.

THIS day is opened at the BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE, an entire new stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

just purchased in the New York and Boston Markets from the latest importations.

The public are invited to call and examine, as they rest assured that greater bargains will be offered than ever before.

WM. T. ABBOTT.

Fort Wayne Sept 6 h, 1854.

Sale of Town Lots.

ON Saturday, Sept. 30 h, I will offer at public sale at Amos' Auction Room in Fort Wayne, 34 Lots in the

Town of Mozer,

recently laid out by me in Adam Township, 11 miles east of Fort Wayne, on the Lake Erie & Wabash Valley Railroad. A no. 80 acres of good land adjoining said Town will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

J. MOSHER.

Sept 9th, 1854. 3w10

NEW GOODS.

Hard Times, but Good Bargains!

Cheap for Cash!!

THE subscriber has received a full stock of all kinds of GOODS which will be sold lower than in any other place in the town. If has the

BEST BRANDY

for Family use, which has been prepounded by Doctors as pure and free from all drugs and poisonous stuff

J. PIPER.

Sept. 9.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Moses Rutledge, late of Allen County, Indiana, will offer at public sale, on Thursday, Sept. 28th at the late residence in Monroe township, the personal property of said decedent, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, hay, corn in the field, &c., &c.

A credit of a months will be given on all sums over $2,00, the purchaser giving approved security.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

SAMUEL CLEM, Adm'r.

Sept 9th, 1854 3w10

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have, this day been appointed administrators of the estate of Sarah Mick, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of the same.

H. H. SHUTTLE, } Adm'rs.
S. ERICK, }

Fort Wayne Sept 9, 1854 3w10

Administrator's Sale

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Charles W Ewing, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Indiana, will sell at private sale the following real estate of said deceased, to-wit: The W. ½ of the S. E. quarter of the S. E. qr. and 26 acres off the W. side of the W. half south one quarter of section 13, in township 32, north of range 13 east, and also the north-west quarter of section 24, in township and range aforesaid, and also the following described lots in the town of Fort Wayne, in said county, viz: Fractional Block No. 8 in Reiger's addition to said town, and Lot No. 8, in Block No. 4, in Ewing's addition; and all of the undivided one seventh part of lot No. 1 and Lot No. 2, in said Ewing's addition; and also the equitable interest of Solomon, at the time of his death, in and to the undivided one-third part of lot No. 11 and 12, in block No. 17, in said Ewing's addition.

The above premises will be sold on the following terms, to wit: one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in six, nine and twelve months, secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with sufficient surety, with interest to the valuation and appraisement laws, and bearing interest from date.

BYRAM D. MINER, Adm'r.

September 1st, 1854. [$2 00] 3w9

Notice

IS hereby given that on the first day of August, A. 1854 a writ of domestic attachment was issued by me, Calvin P. Cobb, a Justice of the Peace of Allen County, Indiana, upon the affidavit of

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Moses Rutledge, late of Allen Co., Indiana, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment of the same.

The Estate is probably solvent.

SAMUEL CLEM, Adm'r.

Aug. 29 h, 1854. 3w9

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a Fi Fa to me directed from the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, I will expose for sale on the 7th day of October, 1854, at the Court House door in Fort Wayne, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit: Lot No. thirty (30) in Pearson's addition to the town of Fort Wayne; and the following described lands, to-wit: Part of section two (2), in section three (3), township thirty-one (31) north of range eleven (11) east, containing sixty-two 31-100 (62 31-100) acres, of which about eleven (11) acres are laid out into building lots, being a part of the town of Kreg. Also the south half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two (32), in township thirty-two (32) north of range eleven (11) east, containing forty (40) acres—excepting sixty (60) building lots in the said town of Kreg. And on Saturday in each of the following days, to-wit: Fractional Lot No. two (2), in section three (3), township thirty-one (31) north of range eleven (11) east, containing sixty-two 31-100 (62 31-100) acres, of which about eleven (11) acres are laid out into building lots

Fresh Arrival of New Goods.

WE have this week received a large stock of Spring Goods, viz: Our Goods suited to the wants of our customers. Our buyer, J. W. Towndley, returned from New York the past week, where he purchased and is now sending us new Goods by Railroad, fine and fresh for the spring trade.

On Monday, we open a new assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, among which are many desirable styles of Spring Delaines, Silk Lustres, Barages, Glaces, Muslin, &c. &c. All purchased from all who are in want of desirable goods cheap for Cash.

y37 J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

Provision Agency Store,

Next door East of No. 3, Jones Block,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

THE subscriber has established himself in the above business, and is prepared to furnish, at Wholesale or Retail

White Fish, Trout,

Pickerell, Bass, Bay Fish, Cat Fish,

AND SHADE,

At the same or less than Toledo prices.

Western-Reserve Cheese, Salt, Flour, Pork, Lard &c., a agent for Smith's Superior Premium Wine-ker, and prepared to receive and sell on commission and fills of provisions.

All business attended to with promptness and dispatch. MOSES DRAKE, J.

March 10, 1851. y37

Groceries, Wholesale and Retail.

JUST received at the Farmers' Depot, and for sale, wholesale or retail, at the lowest rates:

20 hogsheads New Orleans Sugar,
2 " " clarified,
15 bbl. Molasses,
10 bu'shl. "
15 bbl. Vinegar,
50 bags Coffee,
250 bushels Dried Apples,

and a full stock of Groceries generally.

April 21. H. R. SCHWEEMAN

FURS, Deer Skins, Hides, Rags, Tallow and Lard wanted at the Farmers' Depot.

H. R. SCHWEEMAN.

COUNTY and City Orders taken in exchange for Goods. H. R. SCHWEEMAN.

Roots! Roots! Roots!

NOTICE TO ROOT DIGGERS.

THE following kind of ROOTS will be bought at the Farmers' Depot, for which the highest price will be paid. The Roots must be washed clean and well dried

Ginseng,	Sarsaparilla,
Seneca Snake Root,	Wood Rose,
Golden Seal,	Indian Root,
Canada Snake,	Balmony Seal Root Cure,
Skunk Root,	white,
Black Root,	Lady's Slipper,
Elm Bark (Article Scarce)	Pipe Plug without Bore
	Sweet Cicely.

H. R. SCHWEEMAN.

The Ohio Harmonist.

A FULL supply for sale by
April 26th, 1851. N. P. STOCKBRIDGE.

I HAVE just received and offer for sale a good assortment of Buggy and seat Springs, at No. 12 and 125, Columbia st. R. W. TAYLOR.

Dec. 12, 1851

200 lbs. WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE! just received and for sale at No. 123 & 125 Columbia street, by
Dec. 12. R. W. TAYLOR.

R. W. TAYLOR

HAS now now received and offers for sale, at No. 123 & 125 west and Columbia street,

50 tons Juniata Iron.
10 " Speeds
American and English Blister Steel,
Cast Steel, Germain Steel,
Wide Plow Slabs,
Steel and Iron Plow Slabs.

Dec 12, 1851.

A LARGE LOT OF WINDOW GLASS as offered very low at No. 123 & 125, by
Dec. 12. R. W. TAYLOR.

LOE & Co, AND ROLLAND CAST Steel 2nd Saw, for sale No 123 & 125 Columbia st
Dec. 12. R. W. TAYLOR.

5 bbls Crushed Sugar.
5 bbls Pulver'zed Sugar, for sale by
Dec. 12. R. W. TAYLOR.

20 BALES COTTON BATTING for sale by R. W. TAYLOR.
West and Columbia st., No. 125

200 doz. CHURNS, 25 doz. TUBS.
25 doz. Buckets, 10 " Washboards
to be offered for sale at No. 123 and 125 Columbia st.
R. W. TAYLOR.

10 BAGS PEPPER is offered for sale by R. W. TAYLOR.

10 Bales assorted Nos. COTTON YARN from the Cooper's factory, Dayton, by
R. W. TAYLOR.

1000 SACKS BEST RIO COFFEE for sale by R. W. TAYLOR,
No 125 Columbia st.

A General Assortment of Men and Boys HATS and CAPS, for sale cheap by
R. W. TAYLOR.
Dec 12 No 125, west end Columbia st.

Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The Great Purifier of the Blood.

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Salt Rheum, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has become celebrated for the number of extraordinary cures it effects, has incurred the proprietors, at the urgent request of their friends, to offer it to the public, which they do with the utmost confidence in its virtues and wonderful curative properties. The following testimonials, selected from a large number in our possession, stronger testimony than the mere word of the proprietors; and are all from gentlemen well known in their localities, and of the highest respectability, many of them residing in the city of Richmond, Va.

P. BOYDEN, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, knows of many others, says he has seen the Medicine called Carter's Spanish Mixture administered in over a hundred cases, in nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, with the most astonishing and good results. He says it is the best Sarsaparilla or medicine he has ever seen.

AGUE AND FEVER—GREAT CURE.—I hereby certify, that for three years I had Agues and Fevers of the most violent description. I had several Physicians, took large quantities of Quinine, Mercury, and I believe all the Tonics advertised but all without any permanent relief. I tried Carter's Spanish Mixture, and before I had taken a bottle of it I felt efficiently cured, and I am happy to say I have not neither Chills or Fevers since. I consider it the best Tonic and Blood Purifier in the world. I have recommended it to many others, and they are reaping my same benefit. JOHN LONG.

Beaver Dam, near Richmond, Va.

G. B. LUCK, Esq., now in this city of Richmond, and formerly a resident in the Post Office, has such confidence in the astonishing efficacy of Carter's Spanish Mixture, that he has bought upwards of 20 bottles, which he however knows to be of little use when taken according to directions.

DR. MINGE, a practising Physician, and formerly of the city Hotel, in the city of Richmond, says he has witnessed in a number of instances the effects of Carter's Spanish Mixture which were most truly surprising. He says in case of Consumption, described on the Liver, the good effects were wonderfully developed.

SAMUEL M. BRINKER, of the firm of Bricker & Morris, Richmond, was cured of Liver Complaint of 16 years standing, by the use of a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture.

CURE OF SCROFULA.—The Editors of the Richmond Republican had a servant employed in their premises, cured of two bad Scrofula, consistent with Rheumatism which entirely cured her last from sick. To their knowledge Carter's Spanish Mixture made a perfect cure of him, and the Editors, in a public manner, say they "cheerfully recommend it to all who are afflicted with any disease of the blood."

STILL ANOTHER CURE OF SCROFULA.—I had a very valuable boy cured of scrofula by Carter's Spanish Mixture, and consider it truly a reliable medicine. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Conductor on the R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.

SALE RHEUM OF 20 YEARS STANDING CURED.

Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, residing in the city of Richmond, was cured by three bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, of Salt Rheum, which had baffled nearly 20 years, and which the physicians of the city could not cure. Mr. Thompson is a well known merchant in the city of Richmond, Va, and his cure is considered a fact.

WM. A. MATTHEWS, of Richmond, had a severe case of Syphilis, in the worst form, by Carter's Spanish Mixture, and he cheerfully recommends it, and considers it an invaluable medicine.

RICHARD WEST, of Richmond, was cured of *Scrofula*, and had the appearance of a confirmed Consumption, by three bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture.

ERWIN BURTON, one prominent of the recruits, says he has seen the good effects of Carter's Spanish Mixture in a number of Syphilitic cases, and says it is a perfect cure for that horrible disease.

WM. G. HARWOOD, of Richmond, cured of Old Sores, scrofulous, which disabled him from walking. Took a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and was enabled to walk without a crutch, in a short time permanently cured.

BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125, Main Street, Richmond Va.

And for sale by A. B. REED, WALL & MAYER, Fort Wayne and by Dealers in Medicine everywhere

July 7. y1

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. VAN DUSEN HOUSE

HAS RENTED

Office next door to the Spencer House, Columbia street,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

Where he respectfully invites those in need of his services to call. Dr. V. has had many years experience in the practice of his profession, and has had the honor of operating for the Crowned Heads of Europe, and many of the Nobility of this country, and would not wish to operate for those who would not be satisfied with the operation. Those who have had operations performed by Dr. V. are invited to call and examine his work. Those who have had operations performed by other Surgeons, who have failed to give satisfaction, are invited to call and have them remedied. Those who have had their teeth extracted by Dr. V. and have had them replaced by inferior ones, are invited to call and have them replaced by those of his own manufacture